

F3IS

DAILY REPORT

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People's Republic of China

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ORIGINAL

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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UNITED STATES

PRESIDENT CARTER OPPOSES SOVIET BASES IN W. HEMISPHERE

OW291516Y Peking NCNA in English 1505 GMT 29 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 29, 1978 (HSINHUA)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter said on January 27 that the U.S. will "oppose any efforts, direct or indirect, by the Soviet Union to establish military bases in the Western Hemisphere", according to Washington reports. Carter's comment was contained in a letter to Florida Senator Richard Stone. According to White House Press Secretary Jody Powell, Stone met with Carter on January 26 to express concern at the security implications of the Panama Canal treaty.

Carter's letter said: "Ratification of the Panama Canal treaties should not be viewed by any power as signaling a retreat by the United States in Latin America. Our country will continue to play a visible and dynamic role in Western Hemisphere affairs." Carter also indicated that the U.S. will maintain its military bases in the Caribbean.

HAN HSU HOLDS RECEPTION FOR OIL DELEGATION VISITING U.S.

OW291530Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 29 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 29, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Han Hsu, deputy chief of the Liaison Office of the People's Republic of China in the United States, gave a reception in Washington yesterday evening for the U.S. visit of the Chinese Petroleum Corporation delegation with Sun Ching-wen as head and Li Jen-chun as adviser, according to a report from Washington.

Present on the occasion were James Schlesinger, secretary of energy, Senator Henry Jackson, Congressman Clarence Brown, John O'Leary, deputy secretary of energy, Harry Bergold, assistant secretary of energy, Richard Holbrooke, assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific affairs of the State Department, George Bush, former chief of U.S. Liaison Office in China, Christopher Phillips, president of the National Council for U.S.-China Trade and other U.S. high-ranking officials as well as noted figures from petroleum and other industries.

Yesterday morning, J. Schlesinger met and had friendly talks with the Chinese delegation at the White House. Han Hsu was present on the occasion.

SOVIET UNION

PONOMAREV ACCUSES U.S. OF INCREASING ARMS RACE

OW281843Y Peking NCNA in English 1748 GMT 28 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 28, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Boris Ponomarev, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, has shifted the entire responsibility for the "increased" Soviet-U.S. arms race onto the United States and pressed the U.S. Government for reaching as soon as possible accords with the Soviet Union on such problems as signing a new agreement on the limitation of strategic weapons in accordance with Soviet intentions, according to Washington reports.

Ponomarev, who is now visiting the U.S., made these points in his speeches before the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives on January 23 and 26, respectively. He arrived in the U.S. on January 22 as head of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

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He charged that in the U.S. "unfounded claims are made that the Soviet Union is allegedly building up arms under the cover of talks on detente, striving to ensure strategic supremacy over the U.S.A., and is preparing a potential for delivering the first nuclear strike." Trying to deny the U.S. accusation, he had recourse to the lame argument that up to this date "the Soviet Union has made 103 proposals aimed at curbing the arms race, at banning the nuclear weapon, at reducing the military budgets, etc." While refraining from mentioning that the Soviet military spending has greatly surpassed that of the U.S. over the past few years, he stressed that "the military budget of the U.S.A. alone for the 1979 fiscal year is becoming bigger and bigger, reaching nearly 1300 billion dollars, a record sum in the whole history of the U.S.A."

On the neutron bomb problem, Ponomarev shouted at the top of his voice, "The Soviet Union is resolutely against the creation of the neutron bomb. At the same time you should be cognizant of the fact that if the bomb were adopted as a weapon by the West-- which means that it would be directed against us"--"we will be faced with the necessity to take up the challenge." On January 26, he warned members of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, "Anti-action causes counter-action. If a decision is taken to manufacture neutron weapons, the Soviet Union will have to respond also with a new weapon."

Ponomarev also charged the West with the plan to fit NATO with "cruise missiles" as well as to deploy the neutron bomb in West European countries. In the light of the uneasiness expressed by the West European countries on the deal impairing security in Western Europe reached between the Soviet Union and the United States in the SALT talks, he read them a lecture: "It is even being suggested that the signs of positive shift in the Soviet-American talks to limit strategic armaments could allegedly weaken the military potential of Western Europe, and therefore, it is necessary to build up forces in Europe."

Then in a speech at the U.S. House of Representatives, he even more bluntly tried to lure the Americans into "subsequent ratification" of the Soviet-U.S. agreement.

James Reston writes in an article in the New York TIMES on January 25: "The representatives from Moscow obviously want to have it both ways: They want an agreement on strategic missiles with the United States, particularly on the cruise missile. They also want the right to build their own missiles and move their own developing navy into the Indian Ocean and establish their power... along the Horn of Africa and in Angola along the oil sea lanes from the Middle East to industrial Europe."

VARIOUS COUNTRIES PROTEST SOVIET SATELLITE CRASH

OW271756Z Peking NCNA in English 1739 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 27, 1978 (HSTNHUA)--A number of countries have protested against the crash of Soviet nuclear-powered military satellite and expressed their regret over the incident because the Soviet Union had not informed the countries concerned in advance.

Swedish Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Leif Leifland summoned Soviet Charge d'Affaires ad interim to Sweden Eugene Rymko on January 25 and lodged a protest with the Soviet Union for its failure to inform the Swedish Government about the crash of its Cosmos-954 satellite over Canada as it might come down over Sweden. Leifland also told the Soviet diplomat that he was surprised that Sweden had not received advance warning from the Soviet Union.

Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda said today that it was "quite regrettable" that the Soviet Union did not notify Japan about the crash of a nuclear-powered satellite. Professor Heinz Kaminski, director of the Bochum Space Research Institute of West Germany, said yesterday it would be "irresponsible" to keep sending up more earth satellites like the Soviet Cosmos-954.

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He warned that part of Cosmos-954's radioactive substances may still be in the atmosphere and could fall to earth as radioactive rain. He proposed rapid isolation of snow contaminated by satellite wreckage before it melts into the earth's crust and endangers people by contaminating water and plants.

NORTH ASIA

WANG CHEN MEETS VISITING JAPANESE 'FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY'

OW281357Y Peking NCNA in English 1254 GMT 28 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 28, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Wang Chen, vice-premier of the State Council, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly talk with Yaichiro Hayashi, representative of the Japanese "Friendship Society of Returnees From China", and Chihiro Kanamaru, secretary general of the society.

The Japanese "Friendship Society of Returnees From China" was founded in October last year. Members of the society had for a long time worked together with the Chinese people and made a valuable contribution to the Chinese revolution and construction. At the meeting, Vice-Premier Wang Chen extended a warm welcome to the old friends and said: The cause of Sino-Japanese friendship would be further strengthened. The people of China and Japan should develop their friendship from generation to generation.

Among those present at the meeting were Chao An-po and Sun Ping-hua, leading members of departments concerned.

The Japanese guests will soon leave Peking for home.

BORDER RIVER NAVIGATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH DPRK

OW271704Y Peking NCNA in English 1614 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Shenyang, January 27, 1978 (HSINHUA)--An agreement of the 17th meeting of the Korea-China border river navigation cooperation committee was signed here yesterday. The agreement was signed by Ma Pei-te, chief representative of the Chinese side, and Kim Pong-yong, chief representative of the Korean side. Earlier, the two sides held talks on China-Korean border river navigation cooperation and reached unanimous views. Vice-Chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee Wang Kuang-chung was present at the signing ceremony.

The Korean comrades-in-arms arrived here on December 28 last year. The following day they attended a dinner given by the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee in their honour. During their stay in China the Korean comrades also visited Peking at the invitation of the Ministry of Communications. In Peking they were met and feted by Vice-Minister of Communications Tao Chi.

The Korean comrades also toured Shenyang, Talien, Anshan and Fushun. The Korean delegation has returned home.

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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TENG HSIAO-PING'S BURMA VISIT

Talks With U Ne Win

OW271302Y Peking NCNA in English 1242 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Rangoon, January 27, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, held talks here this morning with U Ne Win, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and chairman of the Council of State.

Present on the occasion from the Burmese side were: General San Yu, secretary of the Council of State; U Thaung Kyi, member of the Council of State; U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister; U Hla Phone, minister for foreign affairs; and some other members of the Council of State and ministers. U Myint Maung, Burmese ambassador to China, was also present.

Present on the Chinese side were: Han Nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Wang Hsiao-yun and Cheng Jui-sheng, deputy directors of the Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry, and Kao Chien-chung, deputy director of the Foreign Ministry's Protocol Department, and Mo Yen-chung, ambassador to Burma.

The talks proceeded in an informal, casual manner.

Visits Mausoleum, Pagoda

OW271706Y Peking NCNA in English 1617 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Rangoon, January 27, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping this morning laid a wreath at the mausoleum of General Aung San, Burma's national hero. Present on the occasion were Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, Minister for Foreign Affairs U Hla Phone and Minister for Culture U Aye Maung. Also present were Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Han Vien-lung and Chinese Ambassador to Burma Mo Yen-chung.

From the mausoleum, the distinguished Chinese guest drove to the capital's famous Shwe Dagon Pagoda which is typical of the country's ancient architecture and sculpture. Like Kampuchea's Temples of Angkor Wat and China's Great Wall, the Pagoda is a living testimony to the age-old Asian civilization. Standing on a 180-foot-high paved terrace, the ancient Buddhist shrine itself rises to a height of 326 feet. The dazzling spire of the gold-gilt pagoda can be seen from any point within the city.

Having visited the magnificent pagoda with deep interest, the Chinese vice-premier wrote in the visitor's book: "The Chinese and Burmese peoples will live in friendship for generations to come." Both the Chinese and Burmese friends applauded as he laid down the pen.

Observing the local custom, the vice-premier went to an ancient bell at the northwestern corner of the site and struck it with a wooden pestle three times. Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha followed suit. The Chinese and Burmese by their side applauded this sign of Sino-Burmese friendship. As the local tradition has it, one may have his wish fulfilled by striking the bell three times.

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Calls on San Yu

OW271514Y Peking NCNA in English 1508 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Rangoon, January 27, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, called on General San Yu, secretary of the Council of State of Burma, here this afternoon. Present on the occasion were U Thaung Kyi, member of the Council of State; U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister; U Hla Phone, minister of foreign affairs; and U Myint Maung, Burmese ambassador to China. Accompanying Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping were Han Nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Wang Hsiao-yun, Cheng Jui-sheng and Kao Chien-chung, deputy directors of the Foreign Ministry; and Mo Yen-chung, Chinese Ambassador to Burma.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping was cordially received by General San Yu.

Attends Rangoon Banquet

OW272050Y Peking NCNA in English 2031 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] Rangoon, January 27, 1978 (HSINHUA)--U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, gave a grand banquet this evening in honour of Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

Present at the banquet were members of the Council of State of Burma, ministers of the Burmese Government and other high-ranking officers and officials. Also present were Vice Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung and others accompanying Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping on the visit. Also present were Chinese Ambassador to Burma Mo Yen-chung and other diplomatic officials of the Chinese Embassy and Chinese students in Burma.

Almost 300 people attended the banquet. The banquet was held on the lawn in the garden of the old presidential house. A festival atmosphere prevailed with strings of decorative lights around the buildings, numerous multi-colour bulbs on the trees shining brightly and flowers around in full bloom. Burmese artists sang many songs during the banquet.

Both Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha and Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping spoke in praise of friendship. The band played the national anthem of China after the Burmese prime minister concluded his speech. When Vice-premier Teng Hsiao-ping finished his speech, the band played the national anthem of Burma. After the banquet, the hosts and guests watched a cultural performance presented by Burmese artists. Their songs and dances drew rounds of applause. The "Song of Burmese-Chinese Friendship" by a Burmese composer and the song based on a poem by late Vice-Premier Chen I, both sung in Chinese, and China's red silk dance were much appreciated.

U Maung Maung Kha Speech

BK291537Y Peking in Burmese to Burma 0000 GMT 29 Jan 78 BK

[Text of Burmese Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha's speech at 27 January Rangoon banquet--read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Your Excellency Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, distinguished guests and friends: We are very happy to entertain our friend Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and the members of his entourage at this evening's banquet.

The goodwill visit of his excellency the vice premier and his entourage to Burma at the invitation of the Burmese Government--particularly at this time when his excellency has enormous responsibilities at home but took time to lead this delegation to Burma--is of special significance for the relations between our two countries. Because of this, I wish once again to extend, on behalf of the Burmese Government and people, our warm welcome.

"Your Excellency Mr Vice Premier: Geographically, Burma and the People's Republic of China are two neighbouring countries linked by land and water, and the people of the two countries have had traditional, friendly relations since time immemorial. Since our two countries won liberation from imperialist domination and the right to determine our own destiny, these longstanding relations have steadily developed and broadened in all areas.

It is an article of faith with us that in international relations if only countries with similar or different political or social backgrounds or beliefs, be they poor or rich, big or small, near or remote, could live together in peace, mutual respect, and consideration, their trust in each other would deepen and they would be able to cooperate for mutual benefit. Our two countries have been guided in their relations by the principles of peaceful coexistence. An outstanding example of the beneficial results is the satisfactory settlement of the boundary question which had been a thorn in our relations in earlier history. China has also extended economic and technical assistance to Burma, and we are happy to observe that such cooperation has been beneficial to both countries. I believe that the continued maintenance and safeguarding of such mutually beneficial relations, not by us alone but for generations to come, fulfills the wishes and the interests of the people of our two countries.

On our part, we wish to maintain a relationship based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutually beneficial cooperation, not only with neighbouring countries but with all countries the world over. I believe that such a relationship is an essential condition for the successful endeavours of a developing country like Burma to promote the economic and social advancement of its people by means appropriate to its natural conditions and culture. I also believe that it can also contribute to the cause of world peace and security.

Your Excellency, Burma and the People's Republic of China are both striving for national unity, peace and stability and the economic development of our respective countries. May I, on behalf of the people of Burma, extend through Your Excellency the Vice Premier, to our paukphaw kinsmen of China, the very best of wishes for continuing success in their unremitting struggle to build their country, even before this century ends, into a powerful socialist state complete with modern agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology.

May I conclude by expressing my firm conviction that Your Excellency's friendly visit will further nourish the already strong paukphaw friendship between our two countries, and by inviting Your Excellency to feel completely at home while you are with us.

Distinguished guests, friends: May I propose a toast to the continued progress and prosperity of the People's Republic of China and its people; to the perpetuity of the paukphaw friendship between our two peoples; to the good health of respected Chairman Hua Kuo-feng; to the good health of our respected distinguished guest Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping; to the health of all the distinguished Chinese guests; and to the health of all the friends present.

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Teng Hsiao-ping Speech

BK291537Y Peking in Burma to Burma 0000 GMT 29 Jan 78 BK

[Text of Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's speech at 27 January Rangoon banquet--read by announcer]

[Text] In this bright and beautiful spring season, I have come to your country on an official goodwill visit carrying out the instructions of the late Chairman Mao Tsetung, great leader and teacher of the Chinese people. I have brought with me the cordial friendship of the Chinese Government and people. Yesterday, we were accorded a grand and warm welcome by President U Ne Win himself, other Burmese Government leaders and the Burmese people. Tonight, we are again being honored at this grand banquet being hosted by Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha. We are extremely touched by this friendship and are happy to have the opportunity to meet our Burmese friends in such a cordial atmosphere. For this may I, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, express my heartfelt appreciation to the Burmese Government and people.

Burma is our friendly neighbour with an ancient and splendid national culture. The Burmese people are industrious and brave. They love freedom and have a glorious anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist tradition. Under the leadership of President U Ne Win, the Burmese people have resolutely safeguarded their national independence and state sovereignty and worked hard to increase production in industry and agriculture, promote their national culture and build their country. I sincerely wish the Burmese people greater successes along their road to progress. In international affairs, the Burmese Government has long pursued a policy of neutrality and nonalignment, developed friendly relations with Third World countries and opposed imperialism and hegemonism, thus winning admiration and praise from the people of various countries.

Dear friends: At present the international situation is favorable to the people of all countries and unfavorable to imperialism and hegemonism. The people of the world have tempered themselves in the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism and are advancing steadily. Developments in Asia are also very encouraging. The struggle of the people in Southeast Asian and south Asian countries to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty and to defend their economic rights and interests is thoroughly developing. Imperialism and hegemonism have suffered repeated setbacks in their efforts for expansion and infiltration in Asia. Many Asian countries are unequivocally committed against the establishment of hegemony by any country in any part of the world, which reflects the common desire of the people of all Asian countries. As for the various disputes among some Asian countries, we have always stood for seeking resolution by countries concerned through friendly consultations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. We are sure that, so long as the people of the Asian countries strengthen their unity and persist in struggle, they certainly will be able to frustrate any plot of imperialism and hegemonism and win greater victories in the struggle to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty."

Dear friends, China's socialist revolution and construction have begun a new period of progress.

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Rallying closely round the party's Central Committee headed by our wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the Chinese people in high spirits and morale have won a great victory in witnessing initial success in grasping the key link of class struggle to bring about great order across the land. They are continuing their efforts to achieve marked successes within 3 years and make China a powerful, modern socialist country by the end of this century. In international affairs, we will, as always, follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and fight shoulder to shoulder with the people of all countries to push forward the international situation in a direction favorable to the people of all countries.

The paukphaw-like friendship between China and Burma has developed under the personal attention and cultivation of Chairman Mao Tsetung, Premier Chou En-lai and President U Ne Win and has stood the test of time. Last year, President U Ne Win visited China twice and Vice Chairman Teng Ying-chao of the Standing Committee of the NPC visited Burma, which promoted further the progress of our friendly relations. Our two peoples will live in amity for many generations to come. It is not only in the fundamental interest of our two peoples but also beneficial to the Asian people's common cause of unity against hegemonism. The Chinese Government and people are ready to work together with the Burmese Government and people for the progress of our friendly relations.

May I propose a toast to the continued development of the friendly relations between China and Burma and the traditional friendship between our two peoples; to the prosperity of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and the happiness of its people; to the health of His Excellency President U Ne Win; to the health of His Excellency Gen San Yu; to the health of His Excellency Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, and to the health of the distinguished guests and friends.

Departs Rangoon for Sandoway 28 Jan

OW281744Y Peking NCNA in English 1718 GMT 28 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Rangoon, January 28, 1978 (HSLNHUA)--Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and his party including Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung left here by air today for Sandoway on the west coast. He was accompanied by Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, Foreign Minister U Hla Phone and Burmese Ambassador to China U Myint Maung. Chinese Ambassador to Burma Mo Yen-chung also went with the vice-premier.

The Ngapali Beach near Sandoway, a beautiful seaside resort near the coast of the Bay of Bengal, was the place where the late Premier Chou En-lai took a short rest during his visit to Burma in 1964. The late Vice-Premier Chen I had visited it more than once.

Before leaving this capital, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping this morning visited the annual gem, jade and pearls emporium and the pharmaceutical plant here. He was given a heart-warming welcome by crowds who lined the road for well over a kilometre long. The motorcade carrying the Chinese vice-premier and his party arrived amidst cheers: "Long live Burma-China friendship!", "Good health to you, vice-premier!" and "Good health to our Chinese brothers!" Foreign businessmen at the emporium also greeted the Chinese vice-premier with applause.

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Guided by Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha and Foreign Minister U Hla Phone, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping inspected the jades, pearls, jewels and uncut gems, for which Burma is noted. Before a table-size emerald-green stone over three inches thick, a leading official of the emporium told the vice-premier that a Chinese Foreign Trade Ministry team had just bought one about the same size to be made into jade carvings by Chinese handicraft artists.

At the Burma pharmaceutical plant, the vice-premier made a round of its workshops and saw a demonstration of extracting venom from poisonous snakes kept by the plant. Serum is made there from the venom for the treatment of snakebites.

The distinguished Chinese visitor was told that the plant now produced a big variety of pharmaceuticals and could meet the domestic demand to a considerable extent. The vice-premier said he hoped that Burma would attain self-sufficiency in medicine after a period of work. Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping visited the plant in the company of Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha and Colonel Tint Swe, minister for industry I.

BURMESE PRESS WELCOMES TENG HSIAO-PING'S VISIT

OW271734Y Peking NCNA in English 1716 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Rangoon, January 27, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's visit to Burma was the highlight of the press here yesterday and today. Many newspapers carried editorials warmly welcoming the friendly envoy from China. Today's papers devoted the whole or nearly the whole of their front pages to reports and photos about Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's arrival in Rangoon.

The WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY (LOK THA PYETHU NEZIN) carried an editorial yesterday saying that the friendship and exchanges between Burma and China "have been further consolidated and developed since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949. The mutual visits, meetings and exchanges of views between the leaders of the two countries enabled them to understand better each other's positions and attitudes, and expanded and enhanced the cooperation between the two countries in matters of common interests and in regional and international affairs."

The editorial said: "The Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and the People's Republic of China adhere to and follow the five principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence."

"The Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma especially cherishes the five principles. We hold that they are in accord with not only the interests of Burma and China but also the aspirations of the two peoples."

The editorial said: "The friendly visit of Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, will greatly help enhance this conviction."

The GUARDIAN in an editorial yesterday said: "There has existed between the leaders and peoples of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and the People's Republic of China mutual regard and mutual goodwill based on mutual understanding. The long-standing friendship has also been strengthened by the exchange of visits between leaders and officials and also cultural and other delegations."

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"Frank and friendly discussions held in all matters in a spirit of mutual trust and accommodation have also been useful in maintaining ties of goodwill."

It said: "Teng Hsiao-ping enjoys the respect and esteem of not only the citizens of the People's Republic but also that of the people of this socialist republic and the world. His visit and his close contact with our leaders will further deepen mutual understanding and strengthen friendship."

The editorial stressed: "It is the earnest hope of the leaders and the people of this socialist republic that friendly relations between our two countries will grow stronger and develop further on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence to which both nations subscribe."

THE MIRROR carried today an editorial entitled "Kinsmen--Paukphaw," and THE NEW LIGHT OF BURMA an editorial entitled "Further Develop and Consolidate the Kinsmen--Paukphaw Friendship".

U NE WIN PROMOTES GOOD RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS

OW271227Y Peking NCNA in English 0717 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Rangoon, January 27, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Upholding independence and the foreign policy of non-alignment, the Burmese Government develops energetically good neighbourly relations and friendship with the neighbouring Third World countries.

Burmese President U Ne Win visited China, Korea, Kampuchea and Nepal last year and received Chinese, Kampuchean, Lao and Bangladesh leaders visiting Burma. There were more than 10 mutual visits at ministerial level between Burma and its neighbours. These friendly exchanges have promoted mutual understanding and friendship among the nations and peoples in this region and are beneficial to mutual friendly relations and cooperation.

President U Ne Win saw Chairman Hua Kuo-feng in his two visits to China last year and had talks with Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien. He gave a magnificent reception to Teng Ying-chao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, on her friendly visit to Burma, thereby consolidating and promoting the paukphaw-like friendship between the two countries.

During his visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea last September, President U Ne Win voiced support to the peaceful reunification of Korea and maintained that foreign troops under the UN flag should be withdrawn from South Korea. He also maintained that the reunification of Korea should be settled by the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference.

From November 26 to 29, 1977, President U Ne Win paid a visit to Democratic Kampuchea which had won victory in its revolution. During his stay there, he warned against the intervention in this region by any clique or country seeking hegemony. When President Souphanouvong visited Burma, President U Ne Win voiced his support to the effort of the Lao people to build Laos into a peaceful, independent and prosperous country. The two sides agreed to jointly explore ways and means to promote economic and technical co-operation and cultural exchanges and enhance mutual understanding between the two peoples on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

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The Burmese Government has consistently supported the proposal of making Southeast Asia a zone of peace and neutrality. It has strengthened the relations of friendship and cooperation with Southeast Asian countries. In 1977, the Burmese Government received the foreign ministers of Thailand, Malaysia and India and the Indonesian minister of communications, its minister of trade visited Indonesia and its minister of transport and communications visited Malaysia. It dispatched specialists to study rice production in the Philippines.

President U Ne Win last year exchanged views with King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev of Nepal, President Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh on bilateral relations and current international issues and strengthened Burma's friendly relations and cooperation with the two neighbouring countries. The Burmese Government endorsed the proposals on declaring Nepal and establishing the Indian Ocean as zones of peace.

EUROPE

LE MONDE REVIEWS PREMIER BARRE'S PRC VISIT, STATEMENTS

LD251453Y Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Jan 78 pp 4-5 LD

[Jacques Amalric and Alain Jacob report on French Premier Barre's visit to PRC: "Paris Wants a Specific Program for Trade Growth"]

[Excerpt] Before boarding the train for Liaoyang, Mr Barre met with Chou En-lai's widow, Deputy Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee Teng Ying-chao. The interview no doubt enabled the premier to obtain new information about China's views on the Vietnam-Cambodian conflict, since Teng Ying-chao recently spent a few days in Phnom Penh. The subject had already been raised during the talks which Mr Barre and Mr De Guiringaud had on Friday and Saturday, and the Chinese did not hide the fact that they consider that the Vietnamese are mainly responsible for the conflict.

Before leaving Peking, the French delegation expressed delight at the tone and the content of the talks. Hua Kuo-feng, who made a great impression on those who spoke to him, repeated how anxious China is to enter the era of modernization to which the "gang of four," he asserted, were opposed. The cooperation of industrialized powers--including France, of course--will be welcome, he reportedly added. All sectors in which cooperation could be developed will be examined when a delegation led by one of the government's principal economists, Ku Mu, comes to France. The French hope that during this visit the Chinese will not only draw up a list of promising economic sectors for cooperation between the two countries but will agree to fix quantitative and qualitative targets for trade growth, as is the practice with the Soviet Union.

Social Imperialism

This comparison may not be taken very kindly by the Chinese, who spoke to Mr Barre and Mr De Guiringaud at length not about the Soviet danger--which made it possible for the premier, playing on words, to declare that there had been no mention of the USSR--but about "social imperialism." Although they adhere to the "three worlds" theory, Teng Hsiao-ping and Hua Kuo-feng always apparently make a great distinction between the United States and the USSR, and even consider that the former is "too benevolent" in its struggle against the latter.

Thus, China's leaders, in the French party's view, have lost none of their "vigilance" but also know how to show "caution" and are perhaps tempted to concentrate on their domestic affairs more than in the past. At any rate, the French delegation believes that China no longer has the revolutionary influence in certain countries which it had in the sixties.

This guarded view contrasts with the remarks made by the premier at a press conference the previous day.

On Saturday evening, Mr Barre painted an almost surrealistic picture of the talks which he had just had with the Chinese leaders. According to him, there was no mention of internal politics, Eurocommunism, Concorde, the financing of French industrial projects in China, Mr Carter's visit to France, the Belgrade Conference, French-Soviet relations or relations between China and the USSR. The premier even went so far as to declare that, in his opinion, the Chinese leaders are "not more particularly fearful about Europe" in the present international context. Moreover, Mr Barre sees no contradiction between this viewpoint and Mr Teng's remarks at Thursday evening's banquet when he described Europe as the "key point in the rivalry between the superpowers."

Many other comments by Mr Barre have astonished even a few diplomats, as for example when he declared that as far as the world situation is concerned, there is "no conflict between China's view and policy, on the one hand, and France's on the other." Is there not even a difference of opinion between the two governments regarding the inevitable nature of war? This seems doubtful when Mr Barre declares that China not only "wants peace"--which we are willing to believe--but also "does not desire war, but fears it perhaps more than others." Did Mr Teng not affirm in his interview on French television the previous day that "China is not afraid of war" with the Soviet Union?

As far as the rest is concerned, Mr Barre stressed above all what he called "the great similarity of views" between the French and Chinese governments on international problems. Apart from the subjects already dealt with on previous occasions, the premier mentioned the following particular points during his press conference:

Vietnam-Cambodia--The Chinese expressed their concern and hope for a return to peace as soon as possible through implementation of a cease-fire and return to respect for the basic rights of the countries concerned.

Near East--Both sides expressed their regret that the recent peace initiatives have not yet borne fruit: both consider that it is vital to reach an "overall settlement," including recognition of the Palestinians' rights, the establishment of safe, recognized borders and withdrawal from the occupied territories.

Bilateral relations--"Rather than securing a few good deals during the visit," Mr Barre was determined to examine the long-term relations which will be established between China and France. He is convinced that France is in a good position to contribute to Chinese modernization programs. He specified that the sale of nuclear power stations was envisaged "provided that certain conditions, which you know as well as I, are fulfilled." On the subject of arms, the premier stated that the talks dealt with "all the problems of modernization, including modernization of (the PRC's) defense system." However, he explained that "the arms problem was not the dominant theme of the talks," even adding that by expressing himself in this way he was using "a euphemism."

TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BRUSSELS 27 JAN

OW280906Y Peking NCNA in English 0720 GMT 28 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Brussels, January 27, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Government trade agreement negotiating delegation led by Sun So-chang, a department director in the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Trade, arrived here today.

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The Chinese delegation will begin official talks with a delegation of the EEC Commission on January 30 for the conclusion of a trade agreement.

Sir Roy Denham, general-director for external relations of the EEC Commission and leader of the commission delegation, was at the airport to welcome the Chinese delegation. Huan Hsiang, chief of the Chinese mission to the EEC, and Li Shu-te, commercial councillor at the Chinese mission and member of the Chinese delegation were also present on the occasion.

POLISH TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PEKING 29 JAN

OW291640Y Peking NCNA in English 1622 GMT 29 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 29, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Tadeusz Nestorowicz, leader of the Polish Government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, arrived here by plane today. He was greeted at the airport by Wang Jun-sheng, Chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and Bogumil Rychlowski, Polish Ambassador to China.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

BURUNDI FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES PRC VISIT

Attends Peking Soiree

OW271720Y Peking NCNA in English 1631 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 27, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Foreign Ministry arranged a Peking Opera soiree here for the diplomatic envoys and their wives in China and other diplomatic officials. Noted Chinese historical opera "Drive To Join the Liangshan Rebels" was presented by the Peking Opera Troupe of Peking. The visiting Burundi Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Albert Muganga and his party attended. Among those present at the soiree to accompany Minister Muganga and foreign diplomatic envoys were Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Minister of Culture Huang Chen, Vice-Foreign Ministers Chung Hsi-tung, Wang Hai-jung, Ma Wen-po, Ho Ying and Yu Chan and Assistant Foreign Minister Sung Chih-kuang.

The performance was warmly applauded by the audience.

Departs Peking for Shanghai

OW280740Y Peking NCNA in English 0722 GMT 28 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 28, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Albert Muganga, Burundi minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and his party left Peking by air this afternoon to visit Shanghai. Accompanying the Burundi minister on the visit were Lo Hsu, deputy director of the Department of African Affairs of the Foreign Ministry of China, and Simeon Sibona, Burundi ambassador to China.

During their stay in Peking, Minister Muganga and the other distinguished Burundi guests paid their respects to the remains of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung, in the company of Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying. They visited the Peking No. 2 cotton mill and toured the Great Wall and a Ming tomb.

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Departs Shanghai for Peking

OW290901Y Peking NCNA in English 0828 GMT 29 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, January 29, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Albert Muganga, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Burundi, and the other distinguished Burundi guests left for Peking by air this afternoon after visiting Shanghai. Seeing them off at the airport were Wang I-ping, vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and Li Chu-wen, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Office of the municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Minister Muganga and his party arrived here from Peking yesterday afternoon. Vice-Chairman Wang I-ping gave a banquet in their honour the same evening. The distinguished Burundi guests visited the Shanghai industrial exhibition and the Chouhsi people's commune.

Departs Peking 29 Jan

OW291654Y Peking NCNA in English 1623 GMT 29 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 29, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Albert Muganga, Burundi minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and his party wound up their friendly visit to China and left here for home by air this evening. Among those seeing the Burundi guests off at the airport were Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying. Also present at the airport were Simeon Sibomana, Burundi ambassador to China, and diplomatic envoys of a number of African countries to China.

Minister Muganga and his party returned here this afternoon after a visit to Shanghai.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

CANADIAN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS SECRETARY VISITS PRC

Arrives in Peking 29 Jan

OW291253Y Peking NCNA in English 1245 GMT 29 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 29, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Donald Jamieson, Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, Mrs. Jamieson and the secretary of state delegation arrived here by special plane this afternoon. Donald Jamieson has come to China on a return visit at the invitation of Foreign Minister Huang Hua, who visited Canada last October. Accompanying the Canadian secretary of state for external affairs on the visit are members of Parliament, an under secretary of state for external affairs, and well-known personages in industrial and commercial circles.

At 3.45 p.m., the special plane carrying D. Jamieson landed at Peking airport, which flew the national flags of Canada and China. Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife Ho Li-liang and Vice-Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung greeted the distinguished Canadian guests by the ramp. Also present were Wang Tung, Chinese ambassador to Canada, and his wife, Lin Ping, department director, and Chui Chi-chen, Wang Chen and Liu Hua, deputy department directors of the Foreign Ministry. A.R. Menzies, Canadian ambassador to China, and Mrs. Menzies, and diplomatic envoys of some countries to China were on hand.

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Attends Peking Banquet

OW291700Y Peking NCNA in English 1647 GMT 29 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 29, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Huang Hua, Chinese foreign minister, gave a banquet here this evening in honor of Donald Jamieson, Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, Mrs Jamieson and the secretary of state for external affairs delegation. The banquet was alive with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Foreign Minister Huang Hua spoke first. Recalling Dr Bethune who had devoted his life to helping the Chinese people in their war of resistance against Japan, he said: "During his stay here, Dr Bethune shared our hardships and dangers, fought shoulder to shoulder with us, and selflessly gave his all for the Chinese people's revolutionary cause, thus contributing a brilliant immortal chapter to the history of the friendship between the Chinese and Canadian peoples.

"Over the past forty years, Dr Bethune has been an outstanding example encouraging us forward and a symbol of the friendship between the Chinese and Canadian peoples."

Foreign Minister Huang Hua said: "We are happy to see that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Canada, friendly contacts between our two governments and peoples have increased. Our trade has expanded and our exchanges in the domains of culture, art, science, technology and sports have developed."

Speaking of the present international situation, he pointed out: "The Third World countries and peoples have played an ever greater role as the main force in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. The Second World countries have further heightened their vigilance against hegemonism, particularly social-imperialism. There is a growing tendency in them to strengthen their unity with the Third World countries to combat hegemonism. The international anti-hegemonist united front against the superpowers' policies of war and aggression has been expanding. Powerful in appearance, the superpowers are in fact beset with difficulties and in dire straits.

"We believe that the situation will develop in a direction more and more favorable to the anti-hegemonist struggle of all peoples and unfavorable to the superpowers."

He reaffirmed: "As always, China will steadfastly implement the revolutionary line in foreign affairs formulated by Chairman Mao personally and firmly support the struggle of the peoples of the world against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism."

Foreign Minister Huang Hua said: "About three months ago we held in Ottawa beneficial and wide-ranging talks on the international situation and issues of common interest. Those talks showed that our two countries have much common ground in our approach to current major international issues.

We now have an opportunity to continue our exchange of views. I believe this will help increase our mutual understanding and promote the friendly relations between our two countries."

In his speech, Secretary of State for External Affairs Donald Jamieson said that he, with a keen interest, had come to learn about developments in China.

He said: "My trip coincides with the visit to China of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra and I am very much looking forward to the opening performance in Peking tomorrow night. My visit also coincides with the 40th anniversary of the arrival in China of Dr Norman Bethune. These events are examples of the many and varied contacts established over the years between our two peoples, and which have promoted better mutual understanding and respect."

Reviewing the development of friendly relations between the two countries since their establishment of the diplomatic relations in 1970, Secretary of State Jamieson said: "I think that both sides can be genuinely satisfied by the remarkable development in relations between our two countries which has been accomplished in such a short period of time. Growing cooperation and knowledge of each other is replacing past misgivings and ignorance. As Prime Minister Trudeau wrote to late Premier Chou En-lai in January 1975, 'We must leave no stone unturned in our efforts to explore new opportunities and avenues for increased cooperation.'"

"I am confident that there are many fields yet to be explored where such cooperation would be wholly beneficial," he said. "I also welcome the opportunity to continue the discussions which we initiated last October on a number of important international questions. While Canada and China have some disagreements on foreign policy questions, I was impressed last October by the similarity of our views on a number of international matters."

The secretary of state said in conclusion, "I hope that Canadian and Chinese officials, in Peking, in Ottawa and in international forums will have many occasions to exchange experiences and views so that we can work together in resolving the numerous problems that the world faces today. Such a dialogue based on the ideas of mutual benefit and respect would be another reflection of the growing ties between our two countries and a sign of the goodwill so necessary to build a world where all countries, whatever their social system their size or influence are called upon to build a happier and safer environment for all mankind."

Among the guests were A.R. Menzies, Canadian ambassador to China, and Mrs Menzies; Terence Albert Wardrop, president of the visiting Canadian Toronto Symphony, and other leading members of the symphony; members of the Canadian secretary of state for external affairs delegation, accompanying correspondents and the crew of the special plane.

Present were Wang Hai-jung and Chang Wen-chin, Chinese vice-foreign ministers; Wang Jun-sheng, vice-minister of foreign trade; Liu Fu-chih, vice-minister of culture; Hsiao Peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; Chin Li-sheng, deputy secretary-general of the Academy of Sciences of China; Ting Hsueh-sung, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Wang Wen-lin, vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade; and Wang Tung, Chinese ambassador to Canada.

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Talks With Huang Hua

OW300755Y Peking NCNA in English 0747 GMT 30 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 30, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Huang Hua, Chinese foreign minister, held talks here this morning with Donald Jamieson, Canadian secretary of state for external affairs. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Taking part in the talks on the Canadian side were A.R. Menzies, Canadian ambassador to China; Max Saltzman, member of Parliament for Waterloo and Cambridge; Louis Ducloux, member of Parliament for Montmorency; A.E. Gotlieb, undersecretary of state for external affairs; J.J. McCardle, director general, Bureau of Asian and Pacific Affairs, Department of External Affairs; D. Burney, senior departmental assistant to the secretary of state for external affairs; Allan Lever, executive assistant to the secretary of state; and A. Eyton, acting general director, Pacific Asia and Africa Bureau, Department of Industry Trade and Commerce.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Wang Hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Wang Tung, Chinese ambassador to Canada; Lin Ping and Chu Chi-chen, director and deputy director of the Department of American and Oceanian Affairs, and Liu Hua, deputy director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry; and Sun Chun, deputy department director of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

CANADIAN DEFENSE COLLEGE GROUP DEPARTS SHANGHAI FOR HOME

OW271322Y Peking NCNA in English 1234 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, January 27, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The Canada National Defence College's visitors group led by Commandant of the College Rear Admiral C.W. Ross left here for home by air this morning. The Canadian guests were seen off at the airport by Chu Kai-yin, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defence, and Tu Chang-te, chief of staff of the Shanghai Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The Canada National Defence College's visitors group arrived here from Hangchow on Wednesday. That evening they were guests at a dinner given by Chen Shih-fa, deputy commander of the PLA Shanghai Garrison. The guests visited the Shanghai industrial exhibition, the Shanghai shipyard and the Hungchiao people's commune nearby.

BRIEFS

FREIGHTER VISITS BRAZIL--Peking, Jan 24--The Chinese freighter "Changshu" left the Brazilian port of Santos for home on January 19, according to a Brasilia report. "Changshu," the first Chinese cargo vessel to call at Brazil, arrived in Santos on January 6. On the evening of January 10, Captain Shih Keng-shu held a reception onboard the ship. Attending the reception were a representative of the mayor of Santos and other Brazilian personages. Counsellor of the Chinese Embassy to Brazil Wang Pen-tso was also present. On January 13, a large number of Overseas Chinese in Brazil went aboard the ship and had a get-together with the crew. [Peking NCNA in English 1623 GMT 24 Jan 78 OW]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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HUA, OTHER LEADERS RECEIVE 'COAL HEROES' REPRESENTATIVES

OW291355Y Peking NCNA in English 1342 GMT 29 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 29, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Our wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, Vice-Chairmen of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing and other party and state leaders Wei Kuo-ching, Ulanfu, Fang I, Chi Teng-kuei, Wu Te, Yu Chiu-li, Chang Ting-fa, Chen Yung-kuei, Chen Hsi-lien, Keng Piao, Ni Chih-fu, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Chen Mu-hua and Wang Chen this afternoon received the representatives at the National Conference of Coal Industry Labour Heroes in Learning From Teaching and Catching Up With the Kailuan Coal Mines and those at other conferences. They had photographs taken together.

The more than 3,000 representatives received today included cadres, labour heroes and model workers from coal mines in all parts of the country. Stirred by the meeting with Chairman Hua and other central leading party comrades, they enthusiastically clapped their hands and raised their arms, shouting: "We will meet the fifth five-year plan one year ahead of time!" Chairman Hua cordially shook hands with some of the representatives.

Hou Chan-yu, a labour hero, greeted Chairman Hua with emotion: "Chairman Hua, we Kailuan miners inquire after you!" Holding his hand, Chairman Hua replied: "My greetings to you all."

When Chairman Hua came to the midst of the representatives from Hunan Province, coal miner Yu Yu-chu, who was once commended by Chairman Hua for his good work, pledged to the chairman that they were determined to push up the coal industry in their province.

Li Man-tsang, a labour hero from the Tatung Mining Administration, said to Chairman Hua enthusiastically: "Our Shansi Province has rich coal deposits. We will continue to shoulder a heavy task in coal production and support the whole country by developing the coal industry at a high speed." Chairman Hua responded with a note of approval: "Tatung is doing well."

A joyous atmosphere prevailed throughout the reception. Present were also representatives at the National Conference on Physical Culture and Sports Work and those at the National Conference on Tourism.

HUA RECEIVES VISITORS FROM HONG KONG, MACAO 29 JAN

OW291359Y Peking NCNA in English 1349 GMT 29 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 29, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Our wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Vice-Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and other party and state leaders Ulanfu, Keng Piao and Chen Mu-hua this afternoon received the patriotic personages from press and film circles in Hong Kong and Macao and leading members and staff members of the Hong Kong branch of the HSINHUA NEW AGENCY, who are now in Peking.

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With great delight, Chairman Hua and the other party and state leaders posed for pictures with them. Then, Chairman Hua and Vice-Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing chatted cordially with the compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao.

LIBERATION ARMY DAILY EDITOR'S NOTE RAPS THREE FACTIONS

OW280442Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1750 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 27 January 1978--The LIBERATION ARMY DAILY recently published three articles to criticize those who "slip away," those who "follow the wind" and those who engineer "earthquakes." The three articles have brought a strong response from the readers.

Under the title "The Readers' Criticism and Advice to Those Who 'Slip Away,' Those Who 'Follow the Wind' and Those Who Engineer 'Earthquakes,'" the LIBERATION ARMY DAILY today frontpages seven letters from readers and appends an Editor's Note to the letters.

The Editor's Note reads in full as follows: The three articles of this paper, which discussed those who "slip away," those who "follow the wind" and those who engineer "earthquakes," have brought a strong response from the vast numbers of readers. They held that the articles have said what they wanted to say, and after reading them, the masses are greatly inspired and more determined than ever to carry the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" through to the end and to resolutely eliminate the gang's pernicious influence. In their letters, all of the readers talked about their own feelings, discussed the danger from the people of these three factions and advised them to earnestly cease their misdeeds.

The appearance of these three factions--those who "slip away," those who "follow the wind" and those who engineer "earthquakes"--is not accidental, but has deep class and social roots. It is also the evil result of the revisionist line which was promoted for many years by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in order to undermine the party's work style and corrode the party organizations. Poisoned by the influence of Lin Piao and the "gang of four," the world outlook of the people of these three factions has become bourgeois; all of them have the same ideology as the "gang of four." Their dishonesty is their disadvantage. Chairman Mao said: "WE SHOULD DO THINGS HONESTLY, FOR WITHOUT AN HONEST ATTITUDE IT IS ABSOLUTELY IMPOSSIBLE TO ACCOMPLISH ANYTHING IN THE WORLD" and "ALL CUNNING PERSONS AND OTHERS WHO DO NOT ACT UPON SCIENTIFIC APPROACH INVARIABLY PRIDE THEMSELVES ON THEIR OWN CLEVERNESS. BUT ACTUALLY THEY ARE MOST FOOLISH AND WILL EVENTUALLY MEET NO GOOD END." The truth is that the deeds committed by the people of these three factions run counter to Chairman Mao's teachings.

Nevertheless, the people of these three factions have also provided us with some teaching materials by negative example. Some persons should undergo self-examination in view of these negative examples. Meanwhile, everybody should also be warned by them.

We should not let ourselves be contaminated by their bad ideology and bad work style at any time and under any conditions. We must be honest in thought, words and deeds. In response to our wise leader Chairman Hua's instructions on the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," we must launch a significant Marxist educational movement and once again conduct education in the party's fine traditions in a widespread and thorough way so as to solve the problem of the impurities in ideology, organization and work style caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and enable us communists and revolutionary military personnel to withstand the test of both the stormy two-line struggle and modern warfare.

The problems of the majority of the three factions come under the contradictions that exist among the people, but this does not mean that they should not be exposed and criticized. No. If we do not do this, we will not only damage the cause of the party but will also be showing a lack of concern and will cause even more harm. How can they still remain aloof and indifferent, indulge in histrionics and deceive themselves and others if they committed the errors of "slipping away," "following the wind" and engineering "earthquakes"? The eyes of the masses are sharp and will not let them slip away again. No matter how far they go or slip away--even if for 3 or 5 years--they will never be able to slip away completely and will meet no good end.

Haven't we already seen how some people kept slipping away time and time again, committing one mistake after another and becoming inextricably bogged down as a result of receiving no conscientious criticism and not learning their lessons? The purpose of learning from past mistakes is to avoid future ones, whereas the purpose of curing the sickness is to save the patient. To poke at them and help them realize their mistakes quickly is aimed at educating and saving them. We will welcome them if they truly give up their evil ways and begin to do the right thing. The masses will not trust them if they do not reform themselves or if they only pretend to reform; this will leave something evil behind.

We would like to advise the people of these three factions to clearly tell the masses the facts, causes and harmful effects of their mistakes. By clearly explaining to the masses, they will be able to correct their own mistakes under the supervision of the masses, win the masses' understanding and educate others not to commit the same mistakes. Through criticism and education, it is necessary to help those who "slip away," those who "follow the wind" and those who engineer "earthquakes" to turn over a new leaf so as to pave the road for achieving stability and unity, arouse all positive factors, continue to deepen the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and to strive for still greater victory in grasping the key link in running the country and army well under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua.

CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION ENDS IN PEKING

OW271530Y Peking NCNA in English 1518 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, January 27, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The Third National Conference on Agricultural Mechanization closed here yesterday afternoon after meeting for three weeks.

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Present at the closing session were Li Hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, and other party and state leaders Chi Teng-kuei, Yu Chiu-li, Chen Yung-kuei, Chen Hsi-lien, Keng Piao and Wang Chen.

In his closing speech, Vice-Chairman Li Hsien-nien said that concrete arrangements were made at this conference for waging a decisive battle in the next three years so as to realize basic agricultural mechanization by the end of 1980.

The closing session was presided over by Vice-Premier Chi Teng-kuei, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council.

Yu Chiu-li, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council, gave a report at the conference yesterday.

Opened on January 4, the conference was attended by over 700 representatives from all over the country. They studied Chairman Mao's letter on farm mechanization, summed up and exchanged experience of various areas in speeding up mechanization mainly through self-reliance, and mapped out plans for achieving the goal set for 1980. The representatives said they were confident of reaching the goal as scheduled by Chairman Mao.

Li Hsien-nien Speech

OW272028Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1605 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[Text of 26 January closing speech by Li Hsien-nien, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, at the Third National Conference on Agricultural Mechanization]

[Text] Peking, 27 January 1978--After more than 20 days of hard work, the Third National Conference on Agricultural Mechanization, held with the approval of the wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, has successfully fulfilled all tasks as scheduled. I completely agree with the summing-up report just delivered by Comrade Yu Chiu-li.

At this conference, we have held aloft Chairman Mao's great banner, adhered to the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, seriously studied the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's two brilliant documents "China Will Take a Giant Stride Forward" and "A Letter on Farm Mechanization," and studied Chairman Hua's important directives. After deepening the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" and summing up our experiences, we have made plans at this conference to wage a decisive battle in the next 3 years in order to realize agricultural mechanization. The questions discussed and decisions made at this conference are of great significance in guiding the development of agricultural mechanization, not only in the next 3 years, but in the future as well. We are sure that the conference will become an important landmark in the new stage of China's development of agricultural mechanization.

Today, our country's socialist revolution and construction have entered a new historical period. Under the guidance of the strategic policy decision of grasping the key link of class struggle and running the country well put forward by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the great struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" has deepened rapidly and vehemently, but in an orderly manner. Remarkable results have been achieved on all fronts.

The development of the whole situation has been faster and better than expected. A new high tide in the all-round leap forward in the national economy is being vigorously whipped up. Though we will encounter all kinds of difficulties on our road to march forward, yet under the correct leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and through the hard struggle of the vast number of cadres and masses, we can surely build our country into a powerful modern socialist country within this century. This is an inevitable trend of historical development which no reactionary forces can obstruct.

In order to keep abreast with the all-round leap forward in the national economy, a major breakthrough is needed in the rate of agricultural development. Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee proposed that rapid developments be made in agricultural mechanization while deepening the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, making great efforts in farmland capital construction, and practicing scientific farming. This is of great strategic significance. Only by gradually shifting China's agriculture onto the new machine-based technical foundation can we fundamentally change the production conditions and the backward features of agriculture, consolidate and develop the collective economy of the people's communes, and further consolidate the worker-peasant alliance and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat. When we successfully push forward agriculture, we can push forward industry and all other undertakings without any fear of attack from behind, go all out, and reliably guarantee the realization of the four modernizations.

The plans and targets set at this conference are bold and practicable, and the policy and the measures laid down through discussions are correct and conform to the instructions issued by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. All comrades should take with them the spirit of this conference and the deep concern and ardent expectations of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee for the vast numbers of workers, commune members, cadres and science and technical personnel on the agricultural mechanization front. Under the unified leadership of party committees at all levels, they should immediately publicize and implement the spirit of this conference.

Chairman Mao said that agricultural mechanization should be achieved "BY THE PROVINCES, MUNICIPALITIES AND AUTONOMOUS REGIONS MAINLY THROUGH THEIR OWN EFFORTS." The key to making all-out efforts to quicken the pace of agricultural mechanization lies in the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional party committees. Now that the "gang of four" have been overthrown, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line can be carried out smoothly. The most important issue is to start the work and work realistically in order to make up for the losses caused by the interference and sabotage of the "gang of four." It is hoped that all provincial, municipal and autonomous regional party committees will strengthen their leadership, make overall plans, adhere to the principle of self-reliance and arduous struggle, follow the massline, mobilize and organize forces at the provincial, prefectural, county and commune levels and of all professions and trades to achieve agricultural mechanization mainly through their own efforts.

Chairman Hua has called on us to start an emulation drive in the great mass movement to learn from Taching in industry. In the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and to achieve agricultural mechanization, all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should also start an emulation drive to see which can attain faster and better results in this movement.

To assess agricultural mechanization work, it is first necessary to see if you have met the requirements of the plan for products to support agriculture, if you have standardized these products, producing complete sets of them and making them serve general purposes, and if you have produced them in good quality and at low cost. Second, it is necessary to see if your farm machines have been fully utilized to raise labor productivity, and if you have used fewer machines to attain a higher level of mechanization in plowing, in irrigation and drainage and in other aspects. Third, it is necessary to see if mechanization in your area has achieved good results in agricultural production, that is, increased production and harvests. These three things are interrelated and cannot be separated from each other. If we have made many machines and applied a large amount of chemical fertilizer but still have problems of poor quality, high prices, low efficiency and great waste, and communes and production brigades cannot increase their production and peasants cannot achieve a better harvest, then what use is agricultural mechanization?

Comrades: Our party committees at all levels, all departments, and all workers, peasants, cadres and intellectuals should act as promoters to make all-out efforts to accelerate the pace of agricultural mechanization. We are firmly convinced that with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, with the leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, and with the hundreds of millions of people tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, an unprecedented new upsurge is bound to appear in the mass movement for agricultural mechanization in our country and we are sure to achieve the great goal of agricultural mechanization and modernization. Let all of us work with one heart, unite as one and surmount every difficulty to win victory!

Now, I announce the victorious close of the Third National Conference on Agricultural Mechanization.

PEOPLE'S DAILY URGES STATE FARMS TO STRIDE FORWARD

OW281145Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1733 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW

[Text of PEOPLE'S DAILY 26 January editorial: "State Farms Must Take a Giant Stride Forward"]

[Text] Peking, 26 January 1978--China's state farms have greeted the arrival of the second year in grasping the key link and running the country well with a clarion call for taking a giant stride forward. The National Conference on State Farms, recently called by the State Council, summed up experiences, devised plans and made arrangements for comprehensive consolidation of state farms, fully reflecting the superiority of agricultural ownership by all the people. The conference also decided to build state farms into strongholds for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, into modernized socialist agricultural production bases and into new-type enterprises which combine industry with agriculture, serve the cities and the countryside, facilitate production and benefit our daily lives. In so doing, they will play an even greater role in rapidly developing China's agriculture, to the delight of people throughout the country.

The wise leader Chairman Hua's brilliant inscription for the state farms--"The state farms, which have great potentialities, must be run well"--is a powerful motive force for developing state farms. The party and state have decided to strengthen leadership over the state farms and to give them stronger support in many ways, while calling on state farms throughout the country to increase production, practice economy, and tap the potentials of land, machinery and manpower in order to accelerate the building of bases for commodity grains, industrial raw materials, nonstaple foods supplied to the cities and exports.

First priority must be given to equipping state farms in Heilungkiang Province so that progress can be made in grain, soybean and sugar production, land can be reclaimed on a wider scale and forces can be concentrated to fight a decisive agricultural battle in the great northern wilderness. At the same time, active support must be given to production and construction projects in other land reclamation areas. This is a glorious but arduous militant task assigned to the state farms by the party and people.

Our country has a vast population, farmland shortages and relatively backward management methods; it is constantly being plagued by disasters and famine. In such a country, mechanization--widespread utilization of machinery, including machines used in wasteland reclamation--is the only fundamental path toward rapid development of agriculture. In this regard we are required to carry out two tasks simultaneously: One task is to manage existing farms well and quickly increase their agricultural per-unit output; the other is to expand wasteland reclamation areas and increase their agricultural harvests. In carrying out these two tasks, the state farms must assume heavy responsibilities, act as vanguards and serve as the main force in fighting an arduous battle.

As far as the size of state farms is concerned, more than 2,000 agricultural and livestock farms have been established throughout the country. These farms cover more than 60 million mou of land, equal to the farmland of a large province, and include several large-scale land reclamation zones, each ranging in size from 1 to 10 million mou. These farms, located mostly in the wilderness areas, can serve as strong supply bases from which people can be sent to near or distant areas to reclaim the land. Their present conditions are quite a contrast to the early days of liberation when people first marched into the wilderness.

With regard to the number of workers, a vast land reclamation contingent of 5 million people, mostly demobilized soldiers, soldiers who have been transferred from active duty to civilian service, poor and lower-middle peasants and educated youth has been assembled. This contingent is known for its relatively high political consciousness, fine tradition of hard struggle, high educational and technical levels and strong fighting will.

Regarding technical equipment, the state farms enjoy a relatively high level of farm mechanization and favorable material conditions. They have achieved initial success in building farm machine repair and assembly plants and other industries; their labor productivity and commodity output has been relatively high. Each year, they can provide the state with several billion catties of commodity grains and large amounts of sideline products, livestock products and industrial raw materials.

Undoubtedly, the state farms have great potential and have become an important force in our country's socialist economy. Therefore, they are ripe for a big leap forward.

During the past several years, the state farms were prevented from fully developing their role and potential as a result of the serious interference and sabotage of Liu Shao-ch' Lin Piao and especially the "gang of four." Many state farms have not been able to recover from the deliberate attempts of the "gang of four" to shut them down, disrupt their management and operations, expropriate their land and property and sabotage their production. Even today, frustrated by slow progress in production and low outputs, they are still operating at a great loss. Vast numbers of cadres and workers were discouraged from working hard because the "gang of four" equated many veteran cadres with "democrats" and "capitalist roaders" and accused many workers who went all out to build socialism of "putting feathers in the caps of capitalist roaders."

In short, with regard to the specific line, principles and policies on state farms, the gang called black white and confused right with wrong, thus severely damaging the state farms.

Therefore, in order to take a giant stride forward, state farms must effectively launch the third campaign, in deepening the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" by linking it with the present class struggle and thoroughly wipe out the pernicious influence of their counterrevolutionary revisionist line. First of all, it is necessary to topple the "gang of four's" reactionary assessment of state farms. Facts strongly prove that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has always taken the dominant position on the land reclamation front. In former years, large numbers of demobilized commanders and fighters marched toward the wasteland and worked arduously for the socialist cause. Later, as many as 1 million educated young people actively participated inland reclamation and guarded border territories. All this occurred under the personal leadership and attention of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee. They kept to the socialist orientation, developed the Nanniwan spirit, accumulated rich experience in running the state farms well and achieved marked success. Only by thoroughly clarifying the major issue of right and wrong with regard to line can we greatly develop our revolutionary integrity and glorious traditions, fully mobilize all positive factors and improve our farms so that they may assume a new outlook.

To take a giant stride forward means to aim high. Tachai and Taching aimed high successfully. State farms must seriously learn from the fundamental experience of Tachai and Taching, adhere to the party's basic line and persist in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. It is necessary to cherish lofty aspirations and high aims in order to promote rapid development; go ahead with work when proper condition exist for it; and, in the absence of these conditions, create them and then go ahead. If we have good techniques and equipment, we must put revolutionization in command of mechanization; if we have poor natural conditions, we must change them by relying on our own efforts in fighting against nature. The No 15 company of Sungkiang farm, Heilungkiang, had a high level of productive labor although they only have a fair level of mechanization. The Tibet state farm obtained a high grain yield under poor natural conditions and with a poor level of mechanization. In the first year after the big earthquake, Lutai farm, Hopei, generally restored production and reaped such a rich harvest that its per-mou grain yield reached the target set for areas south of the Yangtze River. The Ningsia state farm eliminated serious deficits and started to make profits within 1 year. All these examples were the fruitful results of learning from Tachai and Taching. All state farms must follow the examples set by these advanced and model units and make all efforts to achieve flourishing, thriving land reclamation.

To take a giant stride forward, state farms must conscientiously consolidate their leading groups and ranks of staff members and workers and improve enterprise management. It is of prime importance to effectively consolidate the management departments of farms and the leading groups at the two farm levels. If consolidation of leading groups is ineffective, the leadership over ranks will be poorly exercised and enterprise management will not be effective. As a result, work will not be advanced. To consolidate the party and rectify the work style of leading groups, it is first necessary to mobilize the masses to blow off the lid of class struggle, wipe out any remanant pernicious influence and continuously investigate the individuals and incidents connected with the conspiracy of the "gang of four." It is also necessary to take a serious attitude toward questions concerning one's own work, expose contradictions, discover disparities, change the "soft, lax and lazy" situation in leading groups and correct the unhealthy tendency of regarding one's function and power as one's privilege.

It is necessary to carry out the party's policy on cadres by making timely assignments to major leading positions of cadres who have strong party spirit, great vigor and good work style, perform good vocational work and enjoy high prestige among the masses, so that united, militant and staunch leading collectives can be formed. When leading groups are consolidated well, farms can have high aspirations.

To take a giant stride forward, state farms must work in a down-to-earth and not an ostentatious way. This means that serious efforts must be made to run farms as enterprises by persistently stressing production as the central task. It is necessary to follow the example of Taching by instituting and strengthening all reasonable rules and regulations regarding the system of responsibility and by setting up a powerful system of production command. It is necessary to carry out a system for determining the number of staff members and production quotas, reduce the number of non-production personnel, increase forces on the production front and continuously raise labor productivity in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fisheries and farm-run industries. It is necessary to persist in running farms industriously and thriftily, strictly practice economic accounting, end extravagance and waste and rapidly eliminate deficits and increase profits. In addition, it is necessary to attach great importance to plans for daily living, effectively run collective welfare undertakings and guarantee that the vast number of staff members and workers have "no fear of attack from behind."

Ownership of agriculture by all people is the orientation for developing socialist agriculture. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry must conscientiously strengthen leadership over state farms; learn from the revolutionary spirit of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemical Industries in grasping the Taching oilfield campaign in former years; together with local party committees, make great efforts to grasp well the production and construction of Heilungkiang and several other large land reclamation areas; and insure that all efforts will be devoted to spurring on the rapid development of state farms. Party committees at all levels must show concern for and take good care of state farms. Party secretaries must take the lead, strengthen leadership and often supervise, promote and examine work on state farms. At present, it is necessary to firmly and effectively grasp the improvement of state farms. People from all walks of life must show concern for state farms and strongly support them. In so doing, the rapid development of state agriculture can be reliably guaranteed.

Cadres, workers and dependent comrades of state farms: develop your revolutionary and death-defying spirit, actively launch a socialist emulation drive, build Tachai and Taching-type farms by setting high demands, take the lead in realizing mechanization, accelerate the development of ownership of agriculture by all the people and achieve new fruitful results in the new year!

CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRIAL TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS HELD

OW271556Y Peking NCNA in English 1528 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tsinan January 27, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The State Planning Commission called a national conference recently for exchanging experience on technical innovations in industry and communications. The conference was held from January 15 to 22 in Yantai in Shantung Province.

All industrial workers and staff members were urged to make big efforts to make technical innovations and introduce advanced techniques so as to develop industry at a high speed and modernize China at an early date. The conference was attended by nearly 700 representatives from 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, ministries and commissions under the State Council, industrial and mining enterprises, scientific research institutes and institutions of higher education.

The representatives studied Chairman Mao's important instruction "we must break away from conventions and do our utmost to adopt advanced techniques" and Chairman Hua's important instruction "go in for technical innovations and technical revolution in a big way and rapidly increase productivity."

The representatives said that to build China into a modern socialist power within this century breakthroughs in speed of industrial development must be made. Advanced domestic and foreign techniques must be widely adopted, and enterprises must raise technical levels by means of innovations, renovations and tapping latent potential.

The conference discussed a draft programme for popularizing 60 new techniques at key points throughout the country between 1978 and 1980. These techniques concern all departments of industry and communications and include utilization of industrial surplus heat, mining mechanization, digital treatment in petroleum seismic prospecting, latest developments in heat treatment technique, ultrasonic fault detection, large integrated circuits, application of electronic computers, simplified programme control, electronic digital control and lasers.

The conference called on provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and departments under the State Council to work out their own plans for popularizing key new techniques.

Representatives from some 50 localities and enterprises, including Taching oilfield, the Kailuan coal mines, Kwangtung Province and Changchou city, gave reports on technical innovations and other topics.

Prior to the conference, the representatives visited 21 industrial and mining enterprises in Changwei and Yentai prefectures. Both Changwei and Yentai had poor industrial foundations. Concerted efforts to introduce technical innovations at the weakest links in their industries raised level of mechanization and automation with commensurate industrial growth. Changwei's 1977 gross industrial output value was 7.88 times the 1965 figure and Yentai's figure 6.88 times the 1965 figure.

Conference representatives were unanimous in their appraisal that technical innovations and renovations, tapping latent potential and adopting new techniques, had been instrumental in Changwei's and Yentai's greater, faster, better and more economical results in industrial development.

Yuan Pao-hua Speech

OW290822Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 29 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tsinan, January 29, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Yuan Pao-hua, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission, recently pointed out that China's industrial enterprises should greatly encourage mass activities for technical innovations, adopt advanced techniques as much as possible and arm the various branches of the national economy with modern technology.

This will ensure proportionate and planned economic development at top speed, he added.

Speaking on January 22 at a national meeting held in Yantai, Shantung Province, to exchange experience in technical innovations for industry and communications, he explained the relationship between adoption of innovations and new techniques and achievement of a rapid growth of the national economy leading to socialist modernization of industry, agriculture, science and technology and national defence--the four modernizations.

To achieve swift economic development and modernization, he said, it is necessary to apply advanced Chinese and foreign techniques in production and construction rapidly and on a wide scale.

He cited some exemplars: The Taching oilfield which has maintained high and stable output for 17 years; China's biggest coal mines at Kailuan which doubled their output in five years; and Shantung's Yantai and Changwei prefectures which developed industry rapidly through an all-out technical innovation campaign. They prove that mastery of advanced technology brings top-speed development and makes it possible to reach or surpass advanced world levels. He said that China is a socialist country with a planned economy and abundant manpower and natural resources. By stepping up scientific research, carrying out technical innovations and the technical revolution and arming herself with the most up-to-date technology, China will be able to become a powerful, modern socialist country.

Vice-Minister Yuan criticized some conservative ideas about new technology and pointed out that ideological hindrances of all forms should be removed.

"In opposing conservative ideas," he went on, "we in no way advocate rashness, which is anti-scientific. We should integrate a high revolutionary spirit with a strictly scientific approach as the Taching oilfield has been doing. While adopting the latest technology we should fully tap the potential of existing equipment. We should adhere to the principles of 'walking on two legs', including the simultaneous building of big, medium-sized and small enterprises and the simultaneous employment of modern and indigenous methods of production. We should strive to reach advanced levels of production on the basis of the technological equipment we have."

In order to change China's technical backwardness as quickly as possible, the vice-minister continued, it is imperative to go in for a vigorous mass movement in technical innovations centering on weak links in production. Big advances in power, fuels and transportation along with improvements in quality and cutting down on materials expended will bring a new look for industrial production in general and for the national economy as a whole. That is where the main stress in technical innovations should be put.

Vice-Minister Yuan Pao-hua mentioned Chairman Hua's recent instruction that the policy on energy sources should be considered comprehensively. This is a question of strategic importance, he said. The vigorous development of new techniques makes it possible to use extensive sources of energy.

For example, the increase in production of coal, petroleum and natural gas, the development of hydroelectric power, the full utilization of stone coal, gangue, peat, lignite and oil shale as well as exhaust heat, the making of marsh gas, the planned development of nuclear power, research in the use of solar energy, earth's heat, wind force and tidal waves and exploration and research in other new sources of energy--all this is inseparable from new techniques. A good solution to this question will ensure high speed.

Vice-Minister Yuan Pao-hua stated: "Modern science and technology is developing fast. We must learn new technology modestly and diligently and tackle new problems that may arise. We must launch a movement to learn modern science and technology in the whole party and among the people throughout the country. In the next few years all technical personnel, cadres and workers should receive a period of training and technical study should be made a regular practice. Cadres in leading positions should set the pace in this and take personal responsibility for popularizing new techniques."

He demanded that every region, department and enterprise work hard to reach again within one year its own highest level as to the quality and the variety of its products, as well as the technical standards of production and the economic and technical indices. Those which have already reached their highest previous levels should strive to reach advanced Chinese levels. Those which have reached advanced Chinese levels should catch up with or surpass advanced world levels.

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT SATELLITE LAUNCHED 26 JAN

OW300704Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 30 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 30, 1978 (HSINHUA)--China successfully launched another earth satellite on January 26, 1978. The satellite functioned normally in orbit and has returned successfully to earth after fulfilling the set tasks of scientific experimentation.

The achievement is attributed to the guidance of the wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's strategic decision to grasp the key link, class struggle, and bring about great order across the land. It was inspired, moreover, by the excellent situation--great victories in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, and numerous successes on the scientific and technical front.

The comrades on the scientific and technical front pledge to continue to hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, adhere to the line of the eleventh party congress, work in unity for new, still greater achievements and make further contributions to speeding the modernization of China's science and technology.

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTS ON POSTGRADUATE ENROLLMENT

OW290256Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0800 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Text of PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator's article: "Select Postgraduates for the State by Taking the Overall Situation into Consideration"--date not given]

[Text] The graduate school system which trained thousands of people for the state who were both "Red" and expert and which had its operations suspended for more than 10 years due to sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four has been finally restored under the wise leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. A unified enrollment of postgraduates will soon begin throughout the country.

This is an important event on the education front. Our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: "To improve the socialist system, the working class must have its own contingent of technical cadres, professors, teachers, scientists, journalists, writers, artists and Marxist theorists. It is a vast contingent. Only a few people will not do." Our wise leader Chairman Hua has also pointed out: "It is imperative to train and bring up a large number of construction engineers who are both 'Red' and expert." These important instructions all center on the strategic policy decision of combating and preventing revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and building our country into a great, powerful socialist state before the end of this century. Science and technology should advance ahead of the national economy. Training postgraduates is an important factor in developing scientific education and in realizing the four modernizations. The gang of four sabotaged and destroyed the socialist undertakings of education, science and technology by first frustrating our efforts to build up a vast contingent of proletarian intellectuals. We must penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four, especially their "two assessments," and lose no time in training experts so as to build up a vast contingent of intellectuals who are both "Red" and expert. This is a duty entrusted to us by history.

At present, the world's science and technology has developed to a new level, and efforts are being made to achieve major breakthroughs. The gang of four's sabotage widened the gap between world levels of science and technology and ours. However, we have the ability and motivation to catch up with and surpass advanced world scientific and technological levels. We not only pin our hopes on our existing scientists, but also and particularly on our many youths. They should carry forward our past achievements, forge ahead into the future, take on heavy burdens and embark on a long journey.

The gang of four's interference in and sabotage of education and their harm to youths was very serious. However, many youths resolutely resisted the gang of four's interference and sabotage. Through hard study and mutual teaching, they learned politics, culture and science, and achieved gratifying successes. At last year's national examination and the entrance examinations to enroll postgraduates for various specialities, many candidates achieved high marks. Many brilliant and outstanding youths emerged in the national sciences, engineering and the liberal arts. With more than 800 million diligent and brave people, our great nation has many outstanding talents and the situation is promising.

Revolutionaries, entrepreneurs [shih yeh chia 0057 2814 1367] and leaders of the older generation should base their activities on long-term and overall interests and should discover, select and train talented people. Outstanding and talented people are valuable assets to the country. We should support, cherish, encourage and help them in order to make them grow quickly, achieve quick results, transform our country as soon as possible and move all fronts in our country into the advanced ranks. Parts should support the whole, and the whole should help the parts. The two are closely linked. Burying talent is a product of the exploiting system, and spoiling talent was an act of the gang of four. As a proletariat, we are farsighted and selfless and good at discovering and training talented people. The socialist system should provide a broad road for all outstanding and talented people to study and further their education. The existence of many talented people is an objective fact. We have enough reasons to believe that all fronts will surely give their full support to this task. All party committees and all departments in charge of student enrollment should strengthen their leadership over the enrollment of postgraduates. They should mobilize and rely on the masses and use every means possible to select outstanding and talented people.

MEETINGS EXPOSE, CRITICIZE GANG'S MINORITY POLICIES

OW281634Y Peking NCNA in English 1459 GMT 28 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 28, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Recent meetings have exposed and criticized the gang of four for their criminal sowing of discord among China's different nationalities, undermining the party's nationalities policy and disrupting national unity. The meetings were held by people doing nationalities work in central departments and by teachers and students of the Central Institute for Nationalities.

Under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee, people of different nationalities have set up five autonomous regions, 29 autonomous prefectures and 69 autonomous counties. As an organizational form of dictatorship of the proletariat, regional autonomy is an important landmark in equality and unity for the nationalities. Chiang Ching, on the other hand reviled the policy of regional autonomy as "fostering independent kingdoms" and "purposely creating splits". Under heavy pressure from Lin Biao, the gang of four and their followers, autonomous localities were abolished or merged in some places. Premier Chou En-lai discovered this, and promptly intervened in defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the policy of regional national autonomy.

The Communist Party shows great concern for the growth of cadres of the minority nationalities. Since liberation, large numbers of such cadres have been promoted to leading posts. They are making great contributions to socialist revolution and construction. Chang Chun-chiao, on the other hand, sneered that it was hard to train cadres of the minority nationalities. The gang of four and their followers attacked outstanding cadres of the minority nationalities as "capitalist roaders", and persecuting them mercilessly.

Chairman Mao's national policy stipulates that the language, customs and folk-ways of minority nationalities should be respected. Chairman Mao taught us: "Customs and folk-ways in the minority nationality areas may be reformed. But the minority nationalities themselves should do the reforming." In defiance of Chairman Mao's teaching, the gang of four and their followers tried to force through their so-called reforms of the languages and the customs and folk-ways of minority nationalities. The people of various nationalities opposed this.

The party Central Committee and Chairman Mao carried out social reforms in different ways and step by step, in the light of the difference in conditions between areas inhabited by the minority peoples, successfully leading them onto the socialist road. But the "gang of four" attacked this and created disorder in the border areas inhabited by the minority peoples.

The "gang of four" and their followers tried to deny that China is a multi-national country with more than 50 minority nationalities. They claimed that the "national problem has disappeared" and the party's "national policy is outdated". They maintained that recognizing national characteristics would lead to mistakes.

Marxism-Leninism holds that the national problem is part of the question of the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. The disappearance of national distinctions and the realizing of national integration is a matter for the period after the dictatorship of the proletariat is set up throughout the world. In trumpeting about the disappearance of the national problem, the "gang of four" was in substance opposing and distorting Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

Participants in the criticism meetings pointed out, it is a fundamental principle for the proletariat, in dealing with the national problem, to uphold equality and unity among nationalities. On the contrary, all reactionary ruling classes, both ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign, have incited antagonism and bloodshed among various nationalities or used one nationality to oppress another in order to maintain their own reactionary rule. Preaching Great-Russian chauvinism, both the tsars and the revisionist clique of Brezhnev have pushed a reactionary policy of suppression and forced assimilation towards minority nationalities in the Soviet Union. The Chiang Kai-shek Kuomintang reactionaries practised Han nationality chauvinism in old China and cruelly oppressed or put down the minority nationalities.

Based on the tenets of Marxism-Leninism and the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao personally formulated the guiding principles and policy as well as the specific measures for nationalities work. Of the seventy-one articles in Volume Five of the "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung", eighteen are related to the nationalities problem. Chairman Mao inherited, defended and developed Marxist-Leninist theories on this issue. He not only made tremendous contributions to the liberation of all the nationalities in our country but also furnished the international communist movement with valuable experience for solving the national question.

Premier Chou En-lai, Chairman Mao's close comrade-in-arms, made outstanding contributions to consolidating the unification of the motherland and the unity of the various nationalities. While critically ill in autumn of 1975, he asked Comrade Hua Kuo-feng to forward his wish: "In the minority nationality areas, a good job should be done of implementing nationalities policy, training cadres, strengthening the unity of the people, developing production and construction and assuring the material well-being of the people."

As Chairman Mao's successor, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has taken up his behests and pays close attention to the people of the minority nationalities. He has pointed out: "China has many minority nationalities and most of them live in border areas. It is extremely important to do the minority nationalities work well. We should do a good job of all the work in the minority areas."

AFP: PEKING SHOWS FIRST SIGNS OF IMMINENT FIFTH NPC

OW271641Y Paris AFP in English 1637 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, Jan 27 (AFP)--The first signs of the upcoming meeting of the People's National Assembly, the Chinese parliament, appeared here today. In the lounge of Peking airport, yellow jasmin flowers formed the words "Welcome the opening shortly of the fifth national assembly." The flowers were arranged at the feet of a large white marble statue showing a standing Mao Tsetung.

Observers surmised the slogan was to welcome Chinese political figures who will be coming to Peking for the meeting. The general belief here is that the fifth assembly will be held in February, after the Chinese New Year. The assembly will choose a new president of parliament and promulgate a new national constitution.

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AFP: RULES ON FOREIGN STUDENTS' TRAVEL RELAXED

OW280933Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0855 GMT 28 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, Jan 28 (AFP)--Chinese authorities recently relaxed the strict rules on foreign students' travel in China in force since mid-1976. For "security" reasons, as "class struggle is intense at this time in China," foreign students, but not the other foreign residents of Peking, were banned on July 20, 1976 from visiting tourist spots around the capital alone or in small groups. Since then they were only permitted to join official group tours organized by their college or university. Just before the winter term holiday over Chinese New Year, students of the Peking Language Institute, of Peking's two universities Peking and Tsinghua, and other colleges have been given permission to travel alone to any Chinese city open to foreigners despite group tours being organized.

PLA AIR FORCE SUPPORTS SCIENCE, INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE

OW300837Y Peking NCNA in English 0730 GMT 30 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 30, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Air force units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army flew 6,500 missions in support of scientific research and industrial and agricultural production in 1977. More research flights were done with better results for the country's cause of modernization than in any previous year. Flying 138 missions for a total of 700 hours, airmen engaged in scientific survey covered a distance of 130,000 kilometres and explored 860,000 square kilometres of sea areas. They collected a large amount of scientific information, contributing to the exploitation of China's sea-bed resources. The successful survey was commended by the State Council and the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in an honourable citation.

The air force also lent a hand in a score of other services such as airlifting materials for industrial and agricultural production, spraying insecticides, causing artificial precipitation, protecting forests, performing rescue operations and rushing relief goods to stricken areas.

WANG CHEN AT HOU CHUN-HUAI MEMORIAL SERVICE

OW301308Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1455 GMT 28 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpt] Peking, 28 January 1978--Comrade Hou Chun-huai, member of the CCP party group of the State Council's Government Offices Bureau and deputy director of the bureau, died of an ailment on 23 January at the age of 58. A memorial service for Comrade Hou Chun-huai was held on 28 January at the Papaoshan Cemetery of Fallen Revolutionaries.

Wreaths were presented by Li Hsien-nien, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council; Soong Ching-ling, Ulanfu, Kuo Mo-jo, and Teng Ying-chao, vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee; Wang chen, vice premier of the State Council; and by the State Council, the General Office of the State Council, and the State Council's Government Offices Bureau.

Attending the memorial service were Wang Chen, vice premier of the State Council, responsible comrades of the General Office of the State Council and the departments concerned, and representatives of the masses. Wu Ching-tung, director of the General Office of the State Council gave the memorial address.

NAMELISTS FOR ANHWEI REVOLUTIONARY, CPPCC COMMITTEES BROADCAST

Revolutionary Committee Namelist

HK271435Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jan 78 HK

[List of chairman, vice chairmen and members of the Anhwei Provincial Revolutionary Committee]

[Text] The list of the 107 members of the Anhwei Provincial Revolutionary Committee follows:

Chairman: Wan Li.

Vice Chairmen: Li Jen-chih, Ku Cho-shin, Chao Shou-i, Wang Kuang-yu, Ma Ching-cheng, Cheng Kuang-hua, Yang Wei-ping, Ma Chang-yen, Chang Tso-yin, Hu Tan, Meng Chia-chin, Kuo Ti-hsiang and Li Chen-tung.

Members, in surname stroke order: (Ting Chi-tsi), (Yu Han-wen), (Wang Chieh), Wang Wen-mo, (Wang Kuang-hsien), Wang Yu-hsiang, female, (Wang Yu-chao), (Wang Pu-leih), (Wang Hsun-pin), (Wang Tieh-chuan), (Wang Hung-feng), (Chiu Fei-yu), female, (Chiu Heng-to), (Kung Ling-fa), (Fang Yu-hai), (Niu Ching-cheng), (Wei Pin), (Nieh Hua-wen), Lung Tung-hua, female, (Chi Hsien-hui), (Shih Chun-chieh), (Sheng Fei-i), female, (Chen Hai-po), (Chin Pi-hsu), (Chu Shih-han), (Chu Hsun-ping), (Chu Yu-hui), (Chu Ko-mo), (Chu Ching-pen), (Chiang Sheng), (Liu Kuei), (Liu Chen-wen), (Lung Wei), (Lung Pao-shan), (Na Sha), (Chu Hua), (Yang Lien), (Yang Pin-tsai), (Li Yuan-kuang), (Li Wen-ying), (Li Cheng-ming), (Li Liang-mien), (Li Kuo-han), (Li Ching-chui), (Li Kuei-nu), female, (Yu Wen-ken), Yu Kuang-mao, (Wang Chen-chuan), (Sung Lao-wu), female, Ying I-chuan, female, (Chang Ta-wei), (Chang Shih-hua), (Chang Hsing-nien), (Chang Hsien-chung), Chang Hsiu-ying, female, (Chang Feng-ying), female, (Chang Hsien-i), (Chang Pin-jung), Chang Chia-yun, female, (Chang Yung-pu), (Meng I-chi), (Meng Chao-tu), (Meng Hsiu-chen), female, (Chen Hsing-chuan), (Chen Shuo-fang), (Chen Chi-sheng), (Chen Ai-hsi), (Chou Hsueh-ku), (Chou Peng-cheng), (Shan Yen-ho), (Chu Chao-cheng), (Chao Kai), (Cheng Jui), (Cheng Huai-chou), (Hu Hsiang-nung), (Ning Wan-tai), (Weng Ko-yeh), (Hsu Shih-chi), (Hsu Jung-nan), (Hsien Liu-ying), female, (Yuan Cheng-chun), (Huang I), (Huang Yung-lin), (Huang Cheng-ping), (Chang Shou-pao), (Tsui Chien-hsiao), (Chen Chieh-kao), (Han An-tai), (Han Hsiu-ying), female, (Fu Ta-chang), (Pao Chia-ying), female, (Pan Ching-yuan), and (Wei An-ming).

CPPCC Committee Namelist

HK271410Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jan 78 HK

[List of chairman, vice chairmen, secretary general and Standing Committee members of Fourth Anhwei Provincial CPPCC Committee]

[Text] The list of the 97 people of the Fourth Anhwei Provincial CPPCC Committee follows:

Chairman: Ku Cho-hsin.

Vice Chairmen: Li Shih-nung, Chang Kai-fan, Huang Yen, Kuei Peng, Wei Chien-chang, Wu Yen-chiu, Peng Tsung-chu, Chien Chun-jui, Liu Ju-lin, Fang Shih-liang, Wang Chung, Li Fan-fu, Wang Tse-nung, Fang Chi-kun, female, Chai Teng-pang and Sun Yu-chiao.

Secretary General: Wei Chien-chang--concurrent post.

Standing Committee members in surname stroke order: (Wei Chung-fan), (Ma Feng-ko), (Ma Wei-ming), (Wang Jih), (Wang Chi-tun), (Wang Jih-ming), (Wang Shih-chun), (Fang I-ching), (Fang Hsiang-ming), (Chiang Cheng), (Chu Wei-hsiu), (Liu I-ping), (Liu Mei-chun), female,

(Kuang Jen-hung), (Chun Shou-pei), (Chu Yu-chiang), (Chen Hsi), (Chen Hung), (Chen Hung), (Chen Yuan-liang), (Chen Ying-ping), (Chen Chik-chiang), (Chen Chai-hsiang), (Hua Ching-cheng), (Lu li), (Li Kuang-tao), (Li Hung-chu), (Li Tien-ming), (Li Shao-chu), (Yu Chien-sheng), (Wu Tung-ju), (Lu Cheng-wei), (Ma Ching), (Yang Ming), (Yang Chien), (Yang Tse-lun), female, (Yang Chi-ko), (Chang Yun-feng), (Chang Chun-han), (Chang Chichun), (Chang Shih-chi), (Chang Yen-ju), (Lin Yu-chuan), (Chou Pi-chuan), (Chou Peng-cheng), (Wan Ming-hao), (Cheng Jih-jen), (Chin Cheng-chuan), (Shan Tsui-ming), (Tuan Hui-liang), (Tuan Yu-yun), (Yu Cheng-hsin), (Hung Pei), (Chao Kuo-cheng), (Chao Ming-hsueh), (Hu Chi-kuang), (Hu Te-jung), (Yao Yun-liang), (Lung Kuang-hung), (Mao Fu-chun), (Tu Chung-jung), (Tu Cho-hsi), (Chin Kuang-yu), (Ku Mei-ling), female, (Hsi Shao-ling), female, (Tao Ju-chun), (Tsui Chiao-ju), (Keng Chao-lin), (I An-hua), (Tsao Ching-tai), (Kung I-nung), (Kung Wei-jung), female, (Nai Shao-chi), (Peng Ta-chang), (Peng Sheng-piao), (Ko Hai-chou), (Chen Meng-yu), (Hsueh Hsin), (Chiang Chi-kun), (Tsai Pin-chiu) and (Pan O-chang)

ANHWEI COUNTY SUCCESSFULLY PROMOTES BIRTH CONTROL

HK271440Y Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "She County has scored outstanding achievements in birth control. In 1977 the county lowered its natural birth rate to 9.76 per thousand women, fulfilling the target of the population plan of the fifth 5-year plan put forward by the State Council 4 years ahead of schedule."

In conducting birth control work, leadership departments concerned of She County have used the population theory of Marxism-Leninism as the guide and educated the people on the significance of birth control in the development of the national economy. "They have publicized the policy on one couple, two children and 'late marriage, long intervals between childbirths, and fewer children' so as to make married couples of child-bearing age practice birth control conscientiously."

"She County's leadership departments for birth control have persisted in publicizing and carrying out appropriate measures for the masses and continued to raise technical standards. (Chikang) commune has grasped the cultivation and training of technical cadres. The number of women of child-bearing age who use intrauterine devices has greatly increased. In 1977, She County sent many operation teams to the basic units to serve the masses. In the spring of 1977, some 6,000 women of child-bearing age were provided with intrauterine devices by the operation teams."

TUNGHAI FLEET HOLDS CONGRESS OF ADVANCED UNITS, ACTIVISTS

OW290337Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpt] The Tunghai Fleet of the PLA Navy recently held a congress of advanced collectives and activists in learning from Taching, Tachai, Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company.

Leading comrades of the Tunghai Fleet Kao Hsi-tseng, Li Kung-yen, Sung Hsien-chang, and (Wang Tung-hsien) attended the congress, which was the first grand gathering of heroes ever held by the Tunghai Fleet since the smashing of the gang of four. More than 500 persons attended, including representatives of the glorious vessels inspected by Chairman Mao, representatives of heroic units which received glorious titles from the Minister of National Defense, veteran navymen who have maintained their brilliant titles and who are continuing to advance, and new pace setters who have already contributed to the task of grasping the key link in running the armed forces well.

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During the congress, the representatives conscientiously studied the important instructions given by the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, the wise leader Chairman Hua, the respected and beloved Premier Chou, NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu, Vice Chairmen Yeh and Teng on learning from Taching, Tachai, Lei Feng, and the Hard-Bone 6th Company, and studied their brilliant inscriptions. The representatives talked about the great victories won by the fleet in the past year in grasping the key link to run the armed forces well. They summed up and exchanged experiences in launching the movements to learn from Taching, Tachai, Lei Feng, and the Hard-Bone 6th Company.

FOOCHOW PARTY COMMITTEE HOLDS ANTIGANG CRITICISM RALLY

HK300720Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 29 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] The Foochow Municipal CCP Committee recently held a rally to expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four and the backbone elements of their factional network in Foochow. More than 100,000 people attended or listened to a live broadcast of its proceedings. The rally mobilized the people of the municipality to unfold investigation work and the movement to hit at two things, completely smash the bourgeois factional network of the gang of four and their Fukien confidants, wash away the pernicious influence of their line, and win new victories.

(Yang Pu), deputy secretary of the municipal CCP Committee, vice chairman of the Revolutionary Committee, and a member of the municipal CCP Committee's leadership group for exposing, criticizing and investigating the gang of four, spoke at the rally, exposing the crimes of the backbone elements of the factional network in Foochow in partnership with the gang of four and their Fukien confidants. Representatives of workers, peasants and office cadres also spoke, pledging to carry through to the end the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four.

(Tsai Liang-cheng), secretary of the municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee, spoke next. He said: In the past year and more, Foochow has scored great success in investigation work. The municipality has also gained initial victory in the movement to criticize one thing and hit at two. Law and order in society are becoming daily more stable and the dictatorship of the proletariat has been more consolidated and strengthened. In order to win complete victory in exposing and criticizing the gang of four, we must first grasp study and insure that Mao Tsetung Thought and the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee guide our battle.

"We must resolutely dig out all the backbone elements of the bourgeois factional network, without missing one, investigate all the people and events involved with the conspiratorial activities of the gang and their confidants, insure that no hidden danger remains, and not rest until complete victory is won."

Second, we must launch the masses to fight well the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang. We must pay attention to implementing policies, both investigating the problems and keeping the overall situation stable. We must grasp revolution and promote production and develop the national economy at high speed. Leaderships at all levels must make all-round arrangements for all work and apply exposure and criticism of the gang of four to stimulate all work.

KIANGSI LOCALITIES PROMOTE BIRTH CONTROL WORK

HK271505Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "In order to fit in the excellent situation of rapid development, various localities in our province have strived to do a good job of birth control work.

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"Following the provincial birth control work conference, Fuchou, Shangjao, Kanchou, Ching kangshan, Ichun and Chiuchiang prefectures and Pinghsiang and other municipalities held birth control work conferences to transmit the spirit of the national and provincial birth control work conferences, sum up the experiences of 1977 and formulate future tasks.

"The comrades attending the conference seriously studied the instructions of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on birth control work and, through study and discussion, further understood the situation, raised their understanding, studied their tasks and increased their confidence. They unanimously held that there is hope for birth control work since the smashing of the gang of four and vowed to tightly grasp the present favorable opportunity in order to do a good job of birth control work." After the conferences, Fuchou, Ching kangshan and Shangjao prefectures and other municipalities immediately organized teams to go to the countryside, factories, mines and other grassroot units to conduct birth control work. They visited households and educated the people on the significance of birth control.

NIEH FENG-CHIH ATTENDS NANKING PLA HOSPITAL CONFERENCE

OW290411Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 24 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Nanking PLA units recently held a hospital work conference in Nanking. Taking thorough exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, the conference conveyed and implemented the spirit of the all-PLA hospital work conference, summed up and exchanged experience in hospital work, commended the advanced and discussed and formulated plans for technical construction of hospitals for the Nanking PLA units. Attending the awards ceremony at the conference were responsible comrades of the Nanking PLA units Nieh Feng-chih, Liao Han-sheng, Tu Ping, Chang Hsi-chin, Hsiang Shou-chih, Teng Yueh, Chan Ta-nan, Wu Shih-hung, Wang Chan, Liao Jung-piao, (Liu Chang-i) and Hu Ta-jung.

Warm applause resounded throughout the hall as Commander Nieh Feng-chih and First Political Commissar Liao Han-sheng conferred banners and citations on 20 advanced collectives and 36 advanced workers. Comrades Liao Han-sheng and Tu Ping issued important instructions at the ceremony.

During the conference, (Li To), deputy director of the Nanking PLA units' Logistics Department, delivered a work report entitled "Implement the Spirit of the All-PLA Hospital Work Conference, Step Up the Revolutionization and Modernization of Army Hospitals." (Kuo Ching-yu), deputy director of the Political Department, spoke on further strengthening political work among hospitals. (Peng Te-sheng), political commissar of the Logistics Department, and (Tang Ching), deputy director of the same department, made speeches during the opening and closing sessions of the conference. Attending the conference were leading comrades of the political and logistics departments of units at and above the corps level under the Nanking PLA units and the army hospitals, representatives of the advanced collectives and advanced workers of the hospitals, and others specially invited to the conference. Also present were responsible comrades of the Kiangsu Provincial Public Health Bureau who came by invitation.

The conference pointed out: In order to do a good job in hospital work, it is imperative to firmly establish the idea of wholeheartedly serving the armed forces and sick and injured servicemen. We should fulfill the work principle of "putting prevention first" and, while doing our utmost to successfully carry out hospitalization and outpatient medical care, we should go deep into units of the armed forces to help them conduct disease prevention work. In addition, we should continuously send PLA medical teams to assist the rural areas under the unified leadership of the local party committees.

Technical construction of hospitals suffered seriously from the gang of four's interference and sabotage. The conference stressed the importance of hospital technical construction and the need to constantly raise the level of medical science and technique and to improve the quality of medical service. The conference also earnestly listened to the opinions of more than 30 old intellectuals and veteran experts on how to strengthen the hospital work of the armed forces.

HSU CHIA-TUN ATTENDS KIANGSU SPRING FESTIVAL GATHERING

OW290348Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpt] On the afternoon of 26 January and Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee, Nanking PLA units, the Kiangsu Provincial Military District, and the Nanking Municipal Revolutionary Committee jointly held a 1978 spring festival gathering to support the army, give preferential treatment to army dependents and support the government and cherish the people.

Attending the gathering were responsible persons of the Kiangsu provincial CCP and revolutionary committees Hsu Chia-tun, Wang Min-sheng, Chu Chiang, Chou Tse, (Chin Shao-po), Ma Kuo-jui, Liu Lin, Chang Chung-liang and Li Chih-chung. Also attending were responsible persons of the Nanking PLA units Nieh Feng-chih, Liao Han-sheng, Tu Ping, Chang Hsi-chin, Hsiang Shou-chih, Teng Yueh, Chan Ta-nan, Wu Shih-hung, Tuan Huan-ching, Chou Chun-lin, Wang Chan, Liao Jung-piao, (Liu Chang-i) and Hu Ta-jung; responsible persons of the Kiangsu Provincial Military District Chen Mao-hui, Chang Chao-fu, Lin Yu-sheng, (Fu Kun-ying), Li Kuao-hou, Tseng Wan-piao, Liu Chi-ang, Chou Ko-fu, Lo Yung-chao and (Chou Chieh-chen); responsible persons of the Nanking municipal CCP and revolutionary committees Wang Chu-ping, Chou Kuo-fan, Kang Yu-an, Hua Tzu-chuan, Fang Chen, (Chou Shih-ching), Hu Liang-chieh, Wang Chao-chuan, Li Yu, (Yang Chi) and (Ma Chao-hung).

Also present were responsible persons of the Kiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee Liu Shun-yuan, Chang Kuang-chung, Wu I-fang, Chen Ho-chin, Liu Shu-hsun, Chen Chung-fan, Liao Yun-tse and Ting Kuang-hsun, as well as responsible persons of the Nanking Municipal CPPCC Committee (Han Chuan-chung), (Li Mei-feng) and (Hsu Chung-chi); government personnel of Kiangsu Province and Nanking Municipality, commanders and fighters of the Chinese PLA units stationed in Nanking, dependents of revolutionary martyrs and service-men and patriots. More than 3,000 people attended the gathering.

NANKING HAILS TENG'S ROLE AT 1975 MILITARY COMMISSION MEETING

OW291154Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Feature: "Thousands of Lei Feng-type People Are Developing--On the Recent Nanking PLA Units' Congress of Advanced Individuals and Collectives in Learning From Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company"]

[Excerpt] People will never forget that it was Chairman Mao who issued the great call for learning from Comrade Lei Feng when he wrote an inscription on the subject in March 1963. Premier Chou and NPC Chairman Chu also wrote inscriptions which indicated the orientation for learning from Lei Feng.

The situation at the time was indeed very promising because people were learning from Lei Feng and Lei Feng-type persons could be found everywhere. However, Lin Piao and the gang of four and their followers constantly opposed the mass movement to learn from Lei Feng in a frantic attempt to sabotage the movement. As a result, army building was affected and society degenerated. The masses said angrily: Now we can no longer find the Lei Feng spirit.

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In 1975, at the enlarged meeting of the CCP Central Committee's Military Commission, Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping waged a tit for tat struggle against the gang of four and expressed the feelings in the hearts of the masses and expressed the common wish of all commanders and fighters in the whole army. A new upsurge to learn from Lei Feng quickly took shape in the armed forces.

The gang of four always tried their utmost to oppose whatever was supported by the people. They went from bad to worse in such efforts and maliciously attacked and and slandered Vice Chairman Teng and the holding of the enlarged meeting of the Military Commission. At the time, "black" became "white" and "right" was confused with "wrong." Efforts to learn from Lei Feng became "evidence" of a "crime." Even worse, defying the universal will of the people, a newspaper controlled by the gang of four went so far as to refuse to print an inscription written about Lei Feng by our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou.

A new spring is now here in the mass movement to learn from Lei Feng and a great call to learn from Comrade Lei Feng has been issued by wise leader Chairman Central Committee headed by him.

BRIEFS

ANHWEI COAL OUTPUT--Huainan Municipality produces nearly 10 million tons of coal each year and collects 2.4 million tons of waste coal. In 1977 the municipality made use of nearly 200,000 tons of waste coal and saved 50,000 tons of coal, the equivalent of 2-days output of the Huainan coal mine. In 1977 the municipality sent people to other provinces and municipalities on six occasions to study the technology of using waste coal. Also in 1977, the Huainan coal mine sintered 7,578 bricks and 2.6 million tiles. The whole mining bureau used over 40,000 tons of waste coal to sinter bricks and tiles, saving 11,000 tons of coal. The municipal Commerce Bureau's catering company has also succeeded in producing stoves that burn waste coal gas, achieving a 90 percent saving in coal and reducing costs by 30 percent. There are 60 million tons of waste coal in the municipality that can produce heat equal to 15 million tons of coal. In the brick and tile trade, every 10,000 pieces of tile consume 1,300 kilograms of coal and every 10,000 bricks consume 900 kilograms of coal. In the Huainan Mining Bureau, 40 percent waste coal is used in the mixture. Therefore, every 10,000 bricks and tiles consume only about 100 to 200 kilograms of coal. [Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jan 78 HK]

HOFEI INDUSTRY--At the first session of the Fifth Anhwei People's Congress, Cheng Jui, secretary of the Hofei Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee, revealed that Hofei Municipality now has metallurgical, machinery, electronics, chemical and light textile industries. The machinery industry can produce 120 products including large mining, metallurgical and chemical equipment, medium and small tractors, motor vehicles, film projectors and meters. The electronics industry can produce 30 products including electronic instruments, television sets, radio and integrated circuits. The light and textile industries can produce 138 products and are beginning to produce wristwatches and bicycles. The chemical industry can produce over 100 products including chemical fertilizer, agricultural chemicals and plastic sheets. [Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jan 78 HK]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

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KWANGTUNG ISSUES COMFORT LETTER TO ARMY, DEPENDENTS

HK271445Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 26 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] On 25 January, the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee issued a comfort letter to the PLA units stationed in Kwangtung, martyrs' and servicemen's dependents, disabled, demobilized and retired servicemen throughout the province.

After extending festival greetings and affirming the great achievements scored by all fronts throughout the province in 1977, the letter says: "In 1977, the commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in our province and the border defense, fire-fighting and people's armed policemen throughout the province seriously studied the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, deeply exposed and criticized the towering crimes of the gang of four in opposing the party, in sabotaging the army and in usurping party and state power, resolutely adhered to and implemented the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, resolutely adhered to and implemented the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country, grasped the key link in running the army, deeply conducted the mass movements to learn from Lei Feng and from the Hard-Bone 6th Company, strengthened war preparedness, strictly trained themselves, scored new achievements in various aspects in the revolutionarized and modernized building and made new contributions to protecting the safety of our great motherland and to supporting the socialist revolution and construction in our province.

"The masses of martyrs' and servicemen's dependents, disabled, demobilized and retired servicemen throughout the province carried forward the glorious revolutionary traditions, actively plunged into the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and gave full play to their role in the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture."

Stressing 1978 as an important year for achieving great success in 3 years in grasping the key link in running the country, the letter says: "We, the army men and people throughout the province, must further unite around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, follow the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, fight in unity and carry through to the end the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. We must continue to conduct the mass movements to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture, boldly criticize capitalism and revisionism and pursue socialism in a big way, strive to fulfill the combat tasks put forward in the 11th National CCP Congress and strive to build our country into a modern and powerful socialist state within this century."

Warning that the Soviet revisionists have always wanted to subjugate our country and saying that the factors for world war are growing, the comfort letter says: "We must have a high revolutionary vigilance. Kwangtung is the southern gate of our great motherland and its strategic position is very important. All the army men and people throughout the province must be vigilant, strengthen war preparedness and contribute to protecting our great socialist motherland and to liberating Taiwan Province, the sacred land of our country. Let us, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, get united and strive to win further victories."

KWANGTUNG HOLDS MEETING OF SPECIALIZED ASSOCIATION LEADERS

HK290100Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 27 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "On 23 and 24 January, the Kwangtung Provincial Science and Technology Association held an enlarged meeting of executive directors of various specialized associations. The meeting took exposing and criticizing the gang of four as the key link, reviewed and summed up our province's work since the establishment of the provincial Science and Technology Association, discussed and formulated plans for future tasks and readjusted and augmented the Presidium and the secretarial office of the Kwangtung Provincial Science and Technology Association and the administrative committees of various specialized associations.

"Some 160 responsible persons of the provincial Science and Technology Association and various specialized associations took part in the meeting. Chiao Lin-i, Wang Chuan-kuo, Wu Nan-sheng, Liang Hsiang, Li Chien-an and Li Chiao-jen, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, eagerly met with the comrades who attended the meeting. Wu Nan-sheng, deputy secretary of the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Science and Technology Committee, spoke at the meeting. Lin Hsi, member of the Standing Committee of the Canton Municipal CCP Committee, and responsible comrades of related provincial and municipal departments attended the meeting. (Wang Wen-ta), secretary of the National Secretarial Office for Science, made a special trip from Peking to attend and speak at the meeting. A congratulatory poem written for the meeting by (Kao Shi-chi), who is a well-known veteran scientist, a consultant to the National Science and Technology Association and a science popularization worker, was recited at the meeting.

"The comrades who attended the meeting reviewed the tasks since the setting up of the provincial Science and Technology Association. The Kwangtung Provincial Science and Technology Association was established in 1958. Since then, it has done a lot of work. By 1964, 66 counties and municipalities throughout the province had set up scientific organs and 42 specialized associations had been established. On the basis of extensively conducting academic activities, these organs submitted 1,047 academic theses. Of these, 413 theses were submitted to national academic meetings. Thus, they have played an active role in promoting production, scientific research and teaching. In addition, mass scientific experiment activities and work on popularizing science have developed vigorously. The province had more than 60,000 mass scientific experiment groups. It had set up 140 amateur technological evening schools and 60 centers for popularizing science and technology. Some 100,000 mass backbone scientists and technicians were trained in 1964.

"Many facts prove that in the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution, scientific and technological work was remarkable and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line consistently occupied a dominant position.

"At the provincial work conference on science and technology held in 1973, the provincial party committee, in accordance with the spirit of the central authorities, decided to retain the Science and Technology Association and various specialized associations. The provincial party committee also set up a provincial scientific office and actively did a good job of reviving the activities of the associations. It organized the associations to conduct academic activities and academic exchange with foreign countries and to study and import foreign advanced technology. Thus, it played an active role in developing our province's science, technology and industrial and agricultural production.

"When the gang of four were running rampant, some associations in our province withstood the gang of four's interference and sabotage and maintained their organizations, did not change the name of the organizations and did not stop their activities.

"Since the smashing of the gang of four, our province's science and technology association and 39 specialized associations for natural science have revived activities one by one. Our province has set up four specialized associations. A total of 684 academic report meetings, exchange meetings, forums and discussion meetings on various academic subjects were held."

At the meeting, the provincial Science and Technology Association and various associations discussed and formulated plans for future tasks. The meeting noted that in order to strengthen the associations' work, it is imperative to get a good grasp on the work of reviving the associations in an all round way and of putting the organizations on a sound basis. It is necessary to develop and strengthen the forces of science and technology in various academic subjects and to actively conduct activities of academic exchange.

Comrade Wu Nan-sheng noted in his speech that after restoring their activities in an all-round way, the Science and Technology Association and various specialized associations must first tightly grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four. He said that we must strive to study and grasp natural dialectics and use it as an effective weapon for exposing and criticizing the gang of four and for guiding scientific research. We must run the Science and Technology Association and various specialized associations in such a way that they prosper. The Science and Technology Association must pay attention to recruiting a number of young, capable scientists and technicians.

The meeting approved a namelist of the Presidium of the provincial Science and Technology Association. The namelist is as follows: Chairman: (Chao Yu); Vice Chairmen: (Chung Fei), (Huang Yao-mao), (Lo Hsiung-tsai), (Feng Ping-chuan), (Pu Tse-lung), (Huang Chung-chiang), (Ling Ko-min), (Chen Kuo-chen), (Lo Min-yu), (Mei Yu-yu), (Chi I-fu), (Wang Wei), (Han Chien), (Chia Yun-fei), (Kao Hsieh-tse) and (Li Yu-ming).

NANFANG DAILY on Associations

HK290145Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 27 Jan 78 HK

[NANFANG DAILY 27 January editorial: "Carry Out the Work of the Science and Technology Association, Promote Scientific and Technological Development"]

[Summary] A mass movement to mobilize the whole party to promote science and technology in a big way and to march forward towards the modernization of science and technology is being unfolded vigorously in our province. Under this excellent situation, our province's Science and Technology Association and various specialized associations have strengthened their leadership and officially announced that they have revived their activities in an all-round way after readjusting and augmenting the organizations. This is a big and happy event in our province's science and technology circles.

"This Kwangtung Provincial Science and Technology Association is a provincial mass science and technology group under the party's leadership. It is a tool and assistant of the provincial party and revolutionary committees for organizing and mobilizing the masses of scientists, technicians and people to conduct mass activities in scientific experimentation."

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"After the liberation of the country, Premier Chou followed Chairman Mao's instructions and showed personal concern over preparatory work on setting up science and technology groups for new China. Chairman Mao and Premier Chou met with representatives of the Science and Technology Association and specialized associations many times and issued many important instructions. However, proceeding from the need to usurping party and state power, the gang of four frenziedly sabotaged the socialist scientific cause. Under the interference and sabotage of the gang of four, our provincial Science and Technology Association and other association organizations were paralyzed, scientists and technicians were suppressed and the academic air was suffocating. The situation of '10,000 horses standing mute' emerged in the science and technology sphere."

Since the smashing of the gang of four, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has attached very great importance to science and technology. We must respond to the call of the party Central Committee and strive to develop our country's science and technology cause, to promote the four modernizations, to actively conduct the activities of the Science and Technology Association, to strengthen academic exchange and to vigorously do a good job of popularizing science.

CANTON HOLDS MEETING OF ADVANCED EDUCATION WORKERS

HK300515Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] On the morning of 28 January, the Canton municipal meeting of representatives of advanced units and advanced workers on the education front solemnly opened in the Chungshan Memorial Hall. Some 1,800 education workers attended the meeting.

"The representatives vowed to closely follow wise leader Chairman Hua, hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, be loyal to the party's education cause, do a good job of the education revolution in a big way and properly contribute to cultivating Red and expert personnel for the four modernizations.

"Responsible comrades of the Kwangtung provincial and Canton municipal CCP and revolutionary committees Wu Nan-sheng, Li Chia-jen, Chung Ming, Hsueh Yen, (Meng Tse-ming), Hu Nan-ching, Lin Hsi, (Wang Kang-ping), Liu Kuei-lan and Sun Lo-i and responsible comrades of the CCP committees of Hua, Tsunghua, Hsinfeng, Lungmen, Tsengcheng and Panyu counties attended the meeting. (Hsueh Liang), secretary of general of the meeting and deputy secretary of the Culture and Education Office of the Canton Municipal Revolutionary Committee, presided."

Comrade Lin Hsi, Standing Committee member of the Canton Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee, gave the opening speech. After extending greetings to the people attending the meeting, Lin Hsi talked about the excellent situation in Canton, praised Chairman Mao's revolutionary education line and the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and encouraged the education workers to do a good job of the education revolution.

On behalf of the Worker's Congress, Poor Peasant Association, CYL and Women's Federation in Canton, Comrade (Li Liu-lien), secretary of the Canton Municipal CYL Committee, extended greetings to the comrades attending the meeting.

Comrade Chung Ming, secretary of the Canton Municipal CCP Committee, made a report at the meeting. On behalf of the Canton municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, he first extended greetings to the comrades attending the meeting and said that holding this meeting was a great event in the political life of the cadres and workers on the education front.

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"Comrade Chung Ming, in connection with actual conditions on Canton's education front, talked about the encouraging situation that has emerged after grasping the key link in running schools, reviewed the events which had occurred during the struggles and seriously summed up experiences and teachings and discussed the problem of how to quicken the pace of rapidly doing a good job of education work."

Comrade Chung Ming also exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four in sabotaging the education revolution and said that the teachers are good. He continued: [begin recording] "The Municipal CCP Committee has paid great attention to this meeting and is pleased with it. Comrades must not be arrogant, must continue the revolution and must always think of the people and the prosperity of the country. We must wholly and correctly study and use the system of Mao Tsetung Thought, adhere to the orientation of integrating ourselves with the people, remold our world outlook and become Red and expert. Let us respond to the great call of Chairman Hua and conduct emulation among ourselves. Under the lead of holding the banner and grasping the key link in order to bring great order across the land and under the leadership of the party committee, we must lead the people in making even greater contributions. Finally, I hope we will have a successful meeting." [end recording]

CANTON MUNICIPALITY TO RUN 'KEYPOINT' SCHOOLS

HK300715Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 28 Jan 78 HK

[Text] On 28 January, at the Canton Municipal meeting of representatives of advanced units and advanced workers on the education front, Comrade Chung Ming, on behalf of the Canton Municipal CCP Committee, announced that the Municipal CCP Committee has decided to run some "keypoint" middle and primary schools well. It has also decided that Canton Municipality's No 54 and 55 Middle Schools will revive their old school names of (Kuangya) Middle School and (Chihsin) Middle School respectively.

In order to implement the instruction of Chairman Mao that we must run "keypoint" schools, implement the combat call of wise leader Chairman Hua that we must really do a good job of the education revolution and the spirit of the instruction of Vice Chairman Teng that we must run some "keypoint" schools well, and act in accordance with the recent circular of the Ministry of Education regarding the plans for running some "keypoint" middle and primary schools, Canton Municipality and the various districts and counties subordinate to it have decided to run 68 "keypoint" middle schools including (Kuangya) and (Chihsin) Middle Schools and 47 "keypoint" primary schools including (Chaoyang Road) Primary School and others. There is also a 10-year school system for children of staff and workers.

KWANGTUNG PREPARES FOR SPRING FESTIVAL PASSENGER TRANSPORT

HK300545Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 28 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "Our province's communications departments have adopted active measures for seriously doing a good job of spring festival passenger transport in order to insure that the passengers will travel in a better and safer way during spring festival. Departments concerned estimate that the number of people who visit relatives and friends, the number of Hong Kong and Macao compatriots returning to their hometowns and the number of Overseas Chinese returning to the country for visits or for reunions with relatives during this year's spring festival will increase greatly over last year. Thus, our province's communications and transport departments have made an all-round arrangement for this year's spring festival passenger transport."

"From the end of last year to the beginning of this year, the leadership departments concerned of the province and Canton Municipality and railway, waterway transport, sea transport and highway departments held meetings on doing a good job of this year's spring festival transport work and set up leadership organs for spring festival transport. Various transport departments concerned have assigned leadership members to be especially responsible for spring festival transport work and strengthened ideological education among the servicing personnel. In so doing, the staff and workers have further fostered the ideology of wholeheartedly serving the people and have actively conducted 1-month activities of spring festival passenger transport service."

The Canton Railway Subbureau has done a good job of inspecting and repairing passenger trains in advance so that more passenger trains will operate during spring festival. During spring festival, 10 more locomotives, 78 more passenger coaches and 1/4 more substitute passenger coaches will be in operation. During the peak of passenger transport, the Canton railway station will provide 16 more passenger train services a day.

The Canton Sea Transport Bureau has provided three more new 2,300-ton passenger steamers for spring festival passenger transport starting on 15 January. These new steamers will provide over 2,000 passenger seats. While insuring that 11 passenger and cargo ships operate during spring festival, the bureau is prepared to use cargo ships for spring festival passenger transport.

The provincial waterway transport departments will use 19 cargo ships for spring festival passenger transport. At the same time, some passenger steamers from other ports will be used for spring festival passenger transport in Canton.

Various lines of the Highway Department will increase the number of their public vehicle services. Certain lines will even increase nighttime services. During the peak time, the Canton public vehicle station will run 124 more vehicles a day, providing an extra 2,400 passenger seats.

"While increasing the number of train, vehicle and ship services, various units have also adopted measures for the convenience of the passengers. The Canton railway station, the Canton port passenger transport station and the provincial public vehicle station have increased the number of reservation counters and extended the booking time. They have also tried to do a good job of advance reservations for organs, groups, factories and mines."

Various places throughout the province recently carried out a mass safety inspection of ports, piers, railway and public vehicle stations, trains, vehicles and ships. They have conducted ideological education in safety among drivers and crewmen working for spring festival passenger transport.

BRIEFS

HUNAN BROADCASTS THEORY LESSONS--The various counties, municipalities and townships in Hunan are using their wired broadcasting systems to give theory lessons to help the people study Marxism, Leninism and Chairman Mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and to effectively push forward the mass movement to study Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works, promoting the development of revolution and production. The broadcasting of theory lessons was begun in 1973 by the Hsiangtan suburban party committee. During the Fourth Provincial Conference on Broadcasting in 1974, the experiences of the Hsiangtan suburbs were publicized. Since then, this practice has been popularized throughout the province and is being included as an important matter on the daily agenda of party committees. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jan 78 HK]

SHENSI CRITICIZES FORMER PROVINCIAL LEADER

Paochi Rally

HK271340Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] Paochi Municipal CCP Committee recently held a rally attended by 15,000 people of 13 counties and districts. The rally exposed and criticized the serious mistakes of a former Standing Committee member of the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee, who actively followed the gang of four in directly meddling in the municipality and in supporting a small number of people of the municipal CCP Committee to form cliques for their own selfish interests and to usurp party and state power. They have resolved to lead the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four to develop deeper.

"Since the 10th party congress, and particularly since the movement to criticize Lin and Confucius, the former Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee did his utmost to support the troublemakers in the Paochi Municipal CCP Committee to vigorously carry out conspiratorial activities of forming cliques for their own selfish interests and of usurping party and state power. He fostered a bourgeois factional force. In collusion and coordination with others, they seized a portion of leadership power of the municipal CCP Committee and of some important units. They did many evil things and caused serious losses in revolution and production."

Responsible comrades of the municipal CCP Committee and representatives from various departments of organs at municipal level delivered criticism speeches at the rally. They cited many facts to expose and criticize the serious mistakes of the former Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee.

"In collusion with the troublemakers in Paochi Municipality, the former Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee did his utmost to push through the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program of equating veteran cadres with democrats and democrats with capitalist roaders. They preached on a large scale, dragging out at all levels, and fabricated counterrevolutionary public opinion for usurping party and state power. In July 1976, the troublemakers in the Paochi Municipal CCP Committee secretly schemed to hold a 'Fenghsiang meeting.' Under the pretext of analyzing the lines, they vigorously dragged out capitalist roaders and cruelly persecuted revolutionary leading cadres. The former Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee touted the black meeting and encouraged the ringleader of the troublemakers in Paochi, saying: 'Your Fenghsiang meeting was held well.'" He praised him and set him up as a typical example. His confederate in the Organization Department of the provincial CCP Committee especially assigned people to compile so-called materials about his assiduous study and about his taking a clear-cut stand to struggle against the bourgeoisie in the party.

"In July and August 1976, the former Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee took the opportunity of the enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the provincial Revolutionary Committee to secretly contact the ringleader of the troublemakers in Paochi to brief him. The ringleader appreciated his briefing, gathered and prepared black materials from everywhere against responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee and schemed to drag out capitalist roaders in the provincial CCP Committee. The former Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee telephoned from Sian to the ringleader of another faction in Paochi and asked him to secretly go through the records of the Standing Committee meetings of the municipal CCP Committee so as to prepare the so-called rightist materials against responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee and to use them as bulletins to start making trouble. They attempted in vain to seize the leadership power of the provincial CCP Committee.

"The former Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee actively took part in and supported the activities of the troublemakers in Paochi Municipality. Using the pretext of the three-in-one combination of the old, middle-aged and young, he vigorously carried out shock recruitment into the party and shock promotion of cadres and hurriedly tried to seize the leadership power of the provincial and municipal CCP committees and of party committees at all levels." He regarded the Paochi experiences in shock recruitment into the party and in shock promotion of cadres as priceless and instructed his confederate in the Organization Department of the provincial CCP Committee to send people to Paochi to sum up experiences. He asked Paochi to introduce its experiences at the conference of prefectural and municipal CCP Committee secretaries and wanted some prefectures and municipalities to learn from Paochi.

The cadres and masses attending the criticism rally have resolved to fight well the third battle of exposing and criticizing the gang of four and to penetratingly conduct the movements to learn from Taching and Tachai.

Paochi Party Committee Article

HK271320Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jan 78 HK

[Article by Propaganda Department of Paochi Municipal CCP Committee: "Criticize the 'Fenghsiang Meeting' Which Usurps Party and State Power"]

[Summary] In July 1976, with the support of a former Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee, a small number of people in the Paochi Municipal CCP Committee "who did well in creating uproar and were made officials" held a so-called study meeting in Fenghsiang County with leading cadres of organs at municipal level, factories, mines and other enterprises participating.

"In words and actions, this meeting pushed through in an all-round way the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program of equating veteran cadres with democrats and democrats with capitalist roaders. It vigorously struck blows at and persecuted revolutionary leading cadres. It spoke for some troublemakers who came to office. It had extremely bad effects on Paochi and on the whole province."

At the meeting, the participants analyzed lines and got revolutionary leading cadres into trouble. Having fabricated public opinion, a small number of troublemakers in the Paochi Municipal CCP Committee wanted to analyze two leading cadres, considering them as typical capitalist roaders. These two leading cadres are veteran cadres who took part in the war against the Japanese and in the liberation war. They charged these two comrades with the crimes of reversing verdicts of the Cultural Revolution, opposing the newborn things and conducting restoration and stuck the labels of typical capitalist roaders and "home-going legion" on them. They criticized them at both big and small meetings.

We can clearly see: "The 'Fenghsiang meeting' was not accidental. It was an important component part of the activities of a small number people in our province in forming cliques for their own selfish interests and in usurping party and state power. In the third battle of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, we must seriously implement the party Central Committee's important instructions on our province and resolutely criticize the former Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee, who actively followed the gang of four to take part in and to support the conspiratorial activities of a small number of troublemakers in forming cliques for their own selfish interests and in usurping party and state power. We must actively investigate the people involved in and events connected with the gang of four's conspiratorial activities in usurping party and state power. We must thoroughly eliminate the gang of four's remnant poison and influence and carry through to the end the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four."

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Youth League Rally

AK300655Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "Shensi Provincial CYL Committee recently held a rally to expose and criticize the gang of four in connection with reality. It was attended by CYL members and youths of units directly attached to the provincial CYL Committee.

"Filled with righteous proletarian indignation, comrades who attended the rally exposed and criticized the serious mistakes and crimes of that former member of the provincial CCP Standing Committee of actively following the gang of four, poking his nose into the provincial CYL Committee, setting up cliques for selfish interests, and supporting figures of the trouble-making clique to conspiratorially usurp the leadership power of the provincial CCP Committee.

"During the rally, Comrade Lo Chen-hsiang, deputy secretary of the provincial CYL Committee, first transmitted the CCP Central Committee's important directive on criticizing by name throughout the province that former member of the provincial CCP Standing Committee who actively followed the gang of four. Everyone was thus greatly inspired and encouraged.

"Next, (Chang Kang-ming), member of the provincial CYL Standing Committee, (Wang Ko-ming), responsible person of the cadre study class of the provincial CYL Committee, and four other comrades delivered criticism speeches.

"Comrade Han Chih-kang, secretary of the provincial CYL Committee, delivered a speech on how to deepen the movement in the period ahead.

"Comrades who delivered criticism speeches pointed out that, for many years, the former member of the provincial CCP Standing Committee followed the gang of four and actively joined and supported those who attained official posts by making trouble. He set up cliques for selfish interests [words indistinct] and did many evil things. That person in the provincial CYL Committee who actively followed the gang of four attacked our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, attacked our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and attacked our wise leader Chairman Hua. All these attacks were supported by that former member of the provincial CCP Standing Committee.

"During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, that person in the provincial CYL Committee defied the directive of the central authorities, went his own way, gathered a group of people to energetically criticize the outline report on the briefing conference of the Shensi provincial party committee, and directed their criminal spearhead against our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou.

"That former member of the provincial CCP Standing Committee consistently and resolutely supported him. During the conference of party secretaries at prefectural and municipal levels held in 1976, he talked to him with a hidden purpose: 'I have read your big-character posters. As to the contents of these big characters, I think they are meaningless.'

"They said in their exposure and criticism speeches that, after the death of our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, that the former member of the provincial CCP Standing Committee deliberately had sent black materials cooked up by the gang of four for opposing Premier Chou to that person in the provincial CYL Committee who closely followed the gang of four. After reading the black materials, he appreciated and [words indistinct] viciously attacked our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou."

They said that during a plenum of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, that former member of the provincial CCP Standing Committee publicly supported that person in the provincial CYL Committee to gang up with troublemaking figures in the Standing Committee of the provincial Revolutionary Committee for ferociously attacking the provincial party committee.

They said that we are determined to deeply expose and criticize the gang of four and do a good job of fighting the third round of the battle. We will not stop till complete victory.

SHENSI HOLDS CONFERENCE ON OVERSEAS CHINESE

HK280655Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] The Shensi Foreign Affairs Office and provincial Civil Administration Bureau recently held a joint conference on work concerning Overseas Chinese. The conference was attended by responsible cadres of various prefectures and municipalities who are in charge of work concerning Overseas Chinese and by comrades of various units concerned of the province and municipalities.

Through study and discussion, the delegates present at the conference held: "In work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs in our country, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has played a leading part. Beginning with the founding of the country, Chairman Mao personally laid down principles and a series of policies on work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs. Our respected and beloved Premier Chou resolutely implemented and defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and correctly handled the questions of Overseas Chinese relationships with foreign countries and the questions concerning returned Overseas Chinese and Overseas Chinese dependents in the country. Returned Overseas Chinese and Overseas Chinese dependents have played an active part in socialist revolution and construction. Overseas Chinese have shown concern for and fervently cherished our motherland. They have made important contributions to expanding the patriotic united front and the internationalist front and to supporting the socialist construction cause of our motherland."

However, Lin Piao and the gang of four did not conduct any historical and class analysis, confused the relationship between enemies and comrades, stigmatized Overseas Chinese and described connections abroad as reactionary political connections. The gang of four also slandered cadres engaged in work concerning Overseas Chinese as serving the bourgeoisie.

The delegates indignantly said: "Lin Piao and the gang of four totally negated the achievements in work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs and directed their criminal spearhead at great leader Chairman Mao and respected and beloved Premier Chou. They fabricated counterrevolutionary public opinion for them to usurp party and state power."

The delegates declared: "We must take exposing and criticizing the gang of four as the key link, thoroughly eliminate Lin Piao's and the gang of four's remnant poison and influence in work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs and wholly correct the right and wrong reversed by them in line and policy. We must further do a good job of work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs."

Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee have attached great importance to the success of this conference. They have arranged for departments concerned to make reports on the actual situation of the preparatory meeting of the National Conference on Overseas Chinese Affairs. They demanded: "We must convey the spirit of this conference as quickly as possible. We must penetratingly criticize the gang of four's crimes of interference and sabotage and implement the principles and policies on work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs. We must seriously do a good job of work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs. We must make active contributions to the realization of the four modernizations."

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PRC
NORTHWEST REGION

SINKIANG MEETING REVEALS WANG FENG AS NEW PROVINCIAL LEADER

OW292000Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Jan 78 OW

[Text] With the loving concern of the party Central Committee headed by our wise leader Chairman Hua, the Sinkiang Regional CCP Committee and the Sinkiang PLA units recently held a three-level cadre meeting to convey and implement Chairman Hua's and the party Central Committee's important instructions on work in Sinkiang and to map out plans for various tasks to be done this year while taking the exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link and agricultural production as the central task.

Comrade Wang Feng, first secretary of the Sinkiang Regional CCP Committee, chairman of the Sinkiang Regional Revolutionary Committee, first secretary of the Sinkiang PLA units' party committee and first political commissar of the Sinkiang PLA units, presided at the meeting and made a summing-up report at the end of the meeting. Comrade Liu Chen, third secretary of the regional party committee and second secretary and commander of the Sinkiang PLA units, and Comrade Kuo Lin-hsiang, political commissar of Sinkiang PLA units, delivered important speeches at the meeting.

Other responsible comrades of the regional party and revolutionary committees and of the Sinkiang PLA units including Ssu-ma-i Ai-mai-ti, Sung Chih-ho, Chang Shih-kung, Chia-na-pu-erh, Li Yung-ho, Han Yu-lin, Chang Chieh-cheng, Wei Yu-chu, (Sheng Yuan-lin), Tsao-ta-no-fu, (Chang Li-te), Liu Fa-hsiu, (Ai-te-tso-fu Ha-fu-lu), Hu Hua-chu, (Liu Huang), Lu Ching-hsuan, (I Po), Ma Sen, Tu Hai-lin, Li Chao-ming, (Yang Ko), A-mu-tung Ni-ya-tzu, (Han Chin-tsao), Hu Liang-tsai, (Hou Liang), (Wei Chia-i) and Tzu Ya attended the meeting.

From beginning to end, the meeting was filled with a warm atmosphere of unity and militancy. The participants conscientiously studied Chairman Hua's and the party Central Committee's important instructions on work in Sinkiang and, in the light of the actual conditions in Sinkiang, angrily exposed and criticized the gang of four's counterrevolutionary crimes. They unanimously held that Chairman Hua's and the party Central Committee's important instructions on work in Sinkiang are very wise, completely represent the basic interests of the people of all nationalities in Sinkiang and fully reflect the common desire of the people of all nationalities and the commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Sinkiang. These instructions are powerful weapons for grasping the key link and running Sinkiang well and constitute a program of action for all of our tasks.

Comrades attending the meeting happily said that this was a crucial meeting to hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao, implement the line of the 11th national party congress and grasp the key link and run the country and Sinkiang well. It marks a turning point in strengthening national unity and preparing for war against revisionism and in doing revolution and production and other work well. It also provides a starting point for developing the excellent situation in Sinkiang. A new leap forward will surely appear in Sinkiang's socialist revolution and construction. Sinkiang is promising and its future is boundlessly bright.

The meeting held that under the leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, our region has taken a giant stride in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and has changed the past dark and dreary situation. However, a great deal of work remains to be done in thoroughly investigating the persons and cases connected with the gang of four's conspiratorial activities, eliminating the pernicious influence and effects of their counterrevolutionary revisionist line and winning a complete victory in this great political revolution.

Our tasks are still very arduous. We must continuously work hard and triumphantly advance. At present, party organizations at all levels must lose no time in conveying and implementing Chairman Hua's and the party Central Committee's important instructions on work in Sinkiang in order to inform every household of them and make everyone understand them. It is necessary to boldly mobilize the masses to quickly whip up a new upsurge in exposure, criticism and investigation. In the course of struggle, all leading cadres must take a firm and clear-cut stand and stand in the forefront of the struggle. All the persons and cases connected with the gang of four's conspiratorial activities must be thoroughly investigated one by one. On no account should we be merciful and softhearted toward them.

It is necessary to unswervingly adhere to the general orientation of the struggle, firmly follow the principle that we should investigate existing problems while taking into consideration the need for stabilizing the general situation, pay close attention to grasping party policy, strictly distinguish between the two different types of contradictions, help more people by educating them and narrow the target of attack. As for those who have committed mistakes, we should conscientiously help them ideologically transform themselves, let them clarify the cases in which they were involved and allow them to mend their ways. We should unite with them in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four.

The meeting held that it is a pressing task before all party committees and people of all nationalities in Sinkiang to resolutely implement the principle of taking agriculture as the foundation and quickly boost the national economy, particularly agriculture. During the past few years, due to interference and sabotage by the Lin Biao antiparty clique, especially by the gang of four, our region's revolution and production, particularly agricultural production, suffered a great loss. At present, with the smashing of the gang of four and the removal of the interference and the stumbling block on our road ahead, the socialist enthusiasm of the people of all nationalities has risen to an all-time high. It is absolutely possible to rapidly develop our region's agricultural production and animal husbandry. We must unify our ideas and actions and adopt effective measures to resolutely fulfill this year's targets for agricultural production and animal husbandry. It is necessary to launch a mass movement to learn from Tachai and build Tachai-type counties, solve the problem of whether we should really learn or just pretend to learn and build Tachai-type counties and regiment-run farms and pastures according to the six standards for a Tachai-type county. We should continue carrying out education in the party's basic line, launch a movement to criticize the gang of four and strike at the sabotage activities of the class enemy and capitalist tendencies, deepen the exposure and criticism of the gang of four in the light of the actual conditions, strike at the sabotage activities of the class enemy and repulse the attack of the capitalist forces so as to consolidate and develop the socialist collective economy.

The whole party must mobilize to develop agricultural production in a big way, and all trades and professions must be geared to the principle of taking agriculture as the foundation in order to help rapidly develop agricultural production and animal husbandry. More funds should be appropriated for agricultural development, and no departments are allowed to use agricultural funds, materials or equipment for other purposes. It is necessary to establish new and improve existing agricultural organizations and build up a contingent of agricultural scientists and technicians who are both Red and expert. It is necessary to carry out overall planning and make proper arrangements to successfully build bases of marketable grain, oil-bearing crops, cotton, sugar-bearing crops and animal fat. We should follow the principle of concentrating our efforts on increasing unit output while at the same time paying due attention to expanding cultivated acreage. It is necessary to implement the party's rural economic policies and effectively improve the management of people's communes and state-run and regiment-run farms and pastures. It is necessary to strengthen our leadership and strive to operate regiment-run farms and pastures well. We should firmly grasp major projects for agricultural production, persistently carry out farmland capital construction, resolutely fulfill this year's target for sinking wells, work hard to accumulate and produce manure and grow green manure, jointly strive to build chemical fertilizer plants and do our best to popularize fine seed strains.

The meeting held that, as an area of multiple nationalities and situated in the anti-revisionist forefront, Sinkiang is strategically very important. Therefore, we must further strengthen national unity and army-people unity and do well in preparing for war against revisionism. It is necessary to carry out deepgoing reeducation in the policy on ethnic affairs and, in the light of the actual conditions in Sinkiang, expose and criticize the gang of four's towering crimes of sabotaging national unity and our preparations for war against revisionism. We must strengthen the building up of our border defense and militia work and succeed in army-people joint defense. It is necessary to be ideologically, organizationally and materially prepared for any war of aggression.

The meeting held that the key to grasping the key link and running the country, the army and Sinkiang, well lies in building revolutionized leading bodies that implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We must successfully consolidate, select and build leading bodies at all levels. All leading cadres must conscientiously and painstakingly study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and constantly raise their political, ideological and theoretical levels. All party committees must be strengthened organizationally. In selecting cadres for leading bodies, it is necessary to implement the proletarian cadre policy of "appointing people on their merits" and, according to the five requirements set forth by Chairman Mao for successors to the cause of the revolution, select those for leading bodies who conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought; can stand tests in the struggle between the two lines; are strong in party spirit; know how to unite with other people and do not believe sinister fallacies; lead a hard and plain life; seek truth from facts, tell the truth, always behave correctly and sincerely; work hard, maintain close ties with the masses, show concern for their welfare, have courage and practical experience; and are capable. We should never select for leading bodies those who are "quakers," opportunists, or people of the "slip-away" faction who shift their own mistakes to others, who pretend to always be right and try to cover up their mistakes; who have committed serious errors and still maintain a very bad attitude; and who were involved in cases which have not been clarified. It is necessary to first put organizational departments in order and select cadres who are fair, truthful, do not believe sinister fallacies and adhere to principles to lead these departments. We should pay close attention to training minority cadres, do a good job of party consolidation and rectification according to the spirit of the 11th National CCP Congress and restore and develop the party's fine traditions and work styles, such as seeking truth from facts, the mass line, conducting investigation and study, hard struggle and democratic centralism. Leading comrades of all party committees, including those of district party committees, must set personal examples, place strict demands on themselves, and take the lead in resisting, criticizing and correcting the decadent work style of the landlord and bourgeois classes advocated by the gang of four.

The meeting called on all party organizations, party members, revolutionary cadres, commanders and fighters of PLA units and people of all nationalities in Sinkiang to rally more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao, implement Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link and running the country well and the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, fight in unity and make concerted efforts in order to boost the national economy, particularly agricultural production, promptly make up for losses caused by the interference and sabotage of the gang of four, and strive to attain the goal of achieving great success within 5 years in grasping the key link and running the country well.

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